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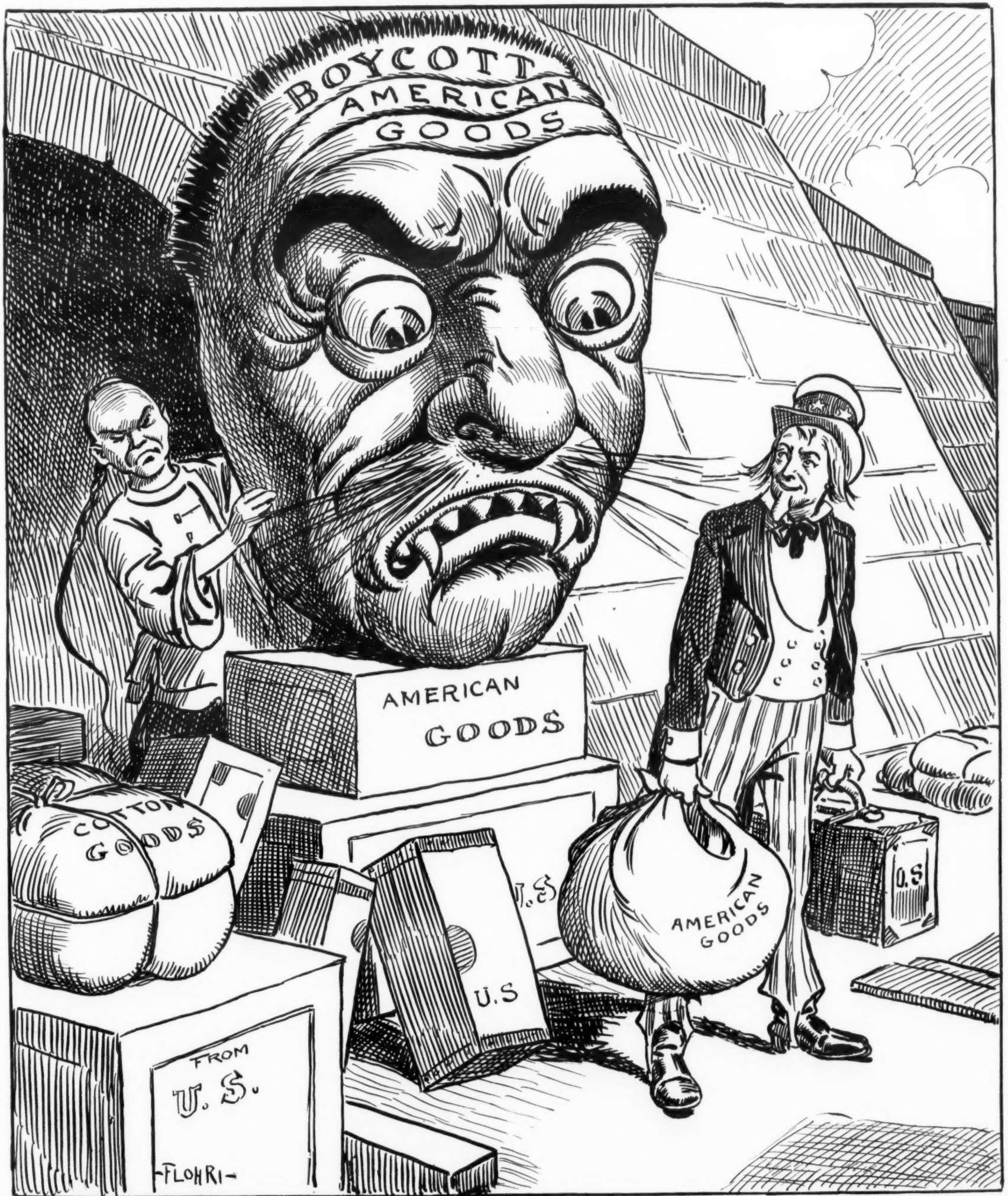
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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

No. 2608

AUGUST 31, 1905

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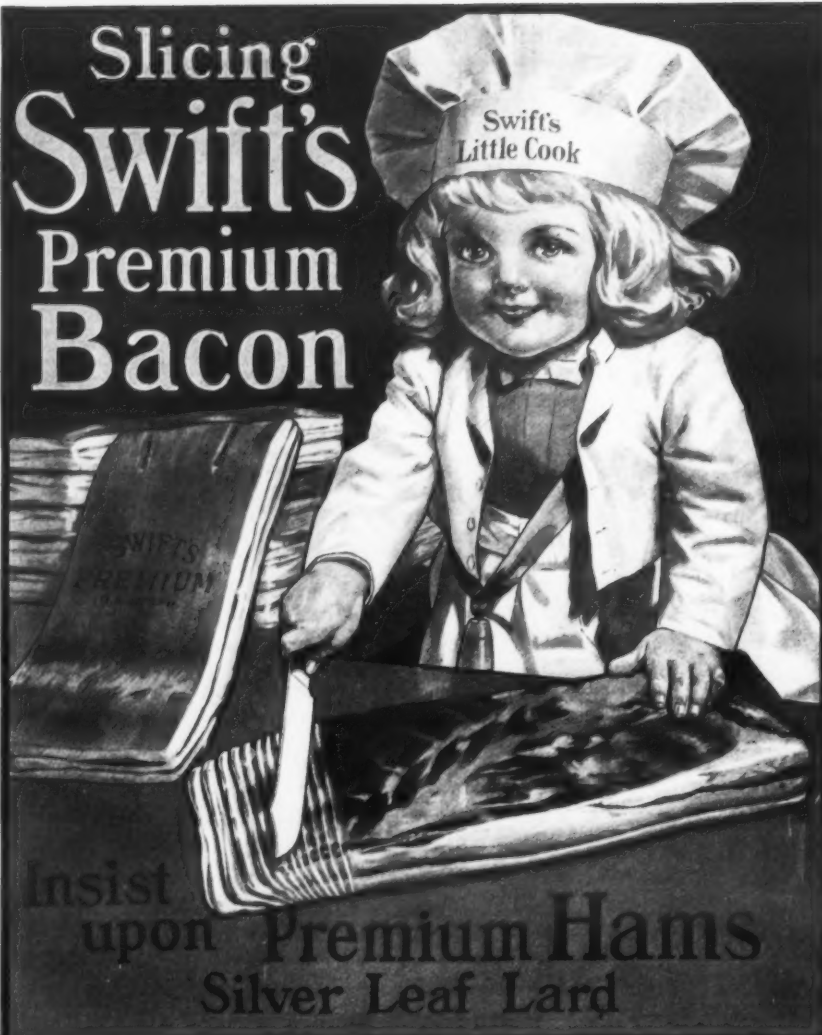
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WEEKLY

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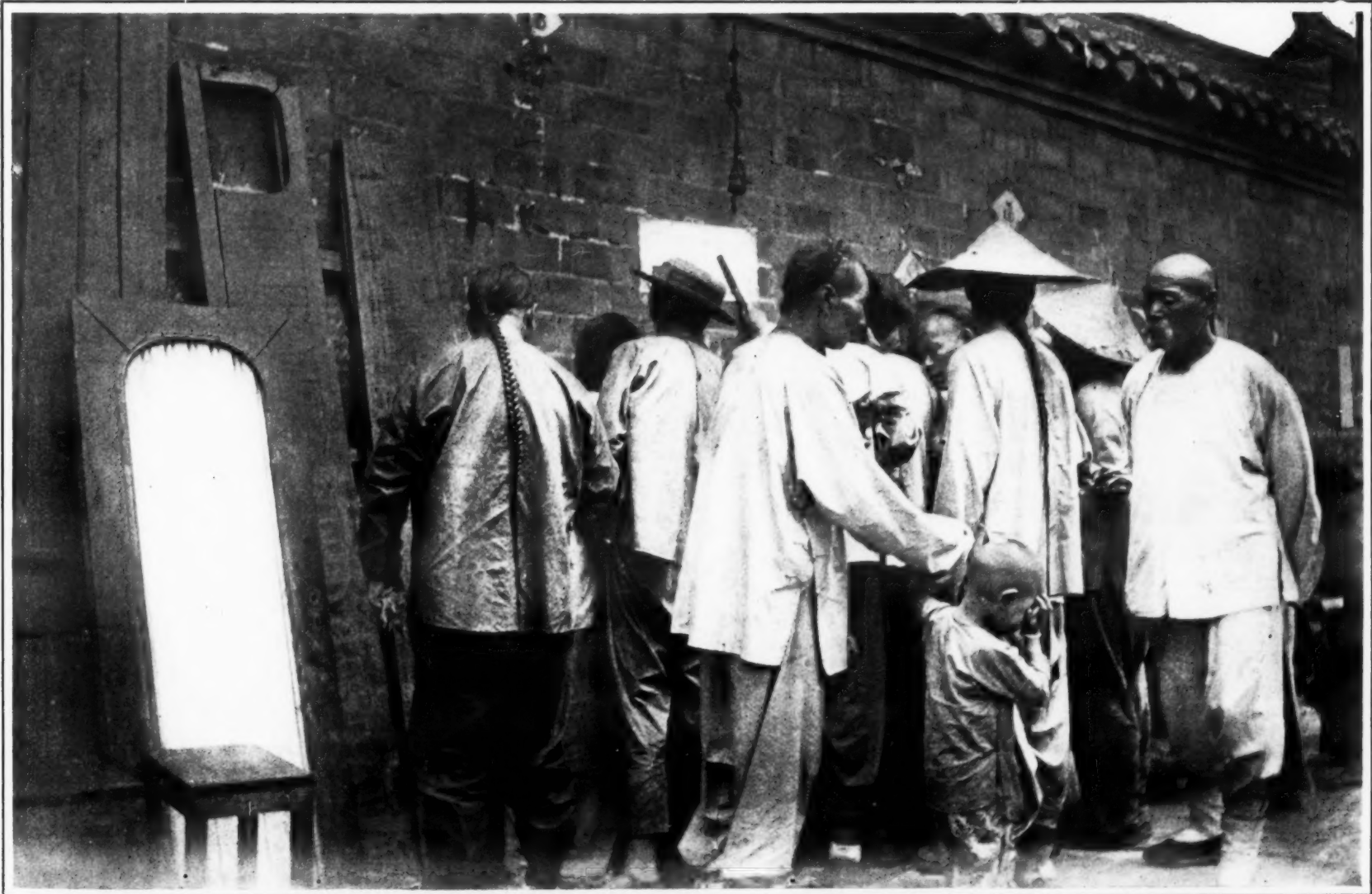
Vol. CI. No. 2608

New York, August 31, 1905

Price 10 Cents



MISS ROOSEVELT, WITH SECRETARY TAFT AND PARTY, IN FRONT OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE PALACE. 1. VISCOUNT MATSUDAIRA, IMPERIAL CHAMBERLAIN. 2. COUNTESS TERAJIMA. 3. MR. NAGASAKI, SENIOR IMPERIAL CHAMBERLAIN. 4. MISS ROOSEVELT. 5. SECRETARY TAFT. 6. MADAM NAGASAKI. 7. COUNT TERAJIMA. —H. Satoh.



THE CHINESE BOYCOTT AGAINST AMERICAN TRADE—CHINAMEN INTENTLY READING INFLAMMATORY PLACARDS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES POSTED AT CHE-FOO. —W. O. Etterich.

JAPAN WELCOMES AMERICA; CHINA HARBORS A BOYCOTT.
TWO VIEWS WHICH SHOW IN STRIKING MANNER THE CONFLICTING SENTIMENT AMONG MEMBERS OF THE YELLOW RACES.
See page 200.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Leslie's Weekly has no connection with "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly."

Thursday, August 31, 1905

Drink and the Worker.

IT IS NOT often that the temperance propagandists receive such strong and effective enforcement for their cause as they received in the addresses given by President Roosevelt before the miners assembled at Wilkesbarre. If the workingmen of the country will give heed to the admonitions on temperance uttered by the speaker on this occasion it will be worth more to them than all the other counsel they received. For, after conceding to trade-unionism all the benefits, past, present, and future, which Mr. Mitchell and other labor leaders may claim for it, it remains true that in the practice of such principles of sobriety as were set before them by the distinguished speaker, larger and more lasting benefits will accrue than from all the labor organizations that can ever be formed.

It is emphatically true, as the speaker said, that shorter hours and larger wages for workingmen, desirable as they may be in themselves, can only be a curse to all those who spend their leisure and their money in the drink-shops. The cruel exactions of selfish and heartless employers, starvation wages, and the grind of unending and thankless toil are among the real evils and wrongs with which both union and non-union workers have to contend; but no one of these things, nor all of them together, has wrought such misery, loss, and suffering to the laboring classes as the drink traffic. Here is an enemy more formidable, more greedy, more merciless than any corporation or any capitalist could be if he tried.

It is the patronage of the rum-shop far more often than it is the low wage that spells squalor in homes, heart-breaks for wives, and every woe for the helpless and dependent. Hence come rags, hence comes desolation, hence comes every form of brutality, vice, and crime that disgraces humanity. Few wives are beaten, few homes are turned into hells, because of hard work and low wages; it is the drink devil who wields the whip and brings in the hell. There is no taskmaster who drives so cruelly as he or lays on so heavy a lash. Much labor both in its character and in its rewards may be akin to slavery, but there is no bondage so galling, no servitude which exacts so much and gives so little, as the slavery of strong drink. Among all other good and true aims set before them, let the trade-unions declare an unalterable and deadly enmity to the drink traffic, and they will achieve a larger good for workingmen than in all other efforts to which they can put their hearts and hands. Boycott the saloon, order a general strike along this line, and there will be a result in the homes and by the firesides of the world's toilers that will rejoice and bless humanity.

Competition a Vitalizing Factor.

AMONG THE many suggestive and pregnant utterances of Vice-President Fairbanks in his forceful address at the semi-centennial of St. Mary's Canal, there was none more notable than that in which the speaker insisted that while the United States is ambitious for nothing less than the commercial leadership of the whole world, this desire for supremacy is in no wise incompatible with our equally high and firm resolve to take the leadership in maintaining the world's peace. Competition in trade, it was declared, is a vitalizing factor. "It is not born of unfriendliness. It has its inspiration in that just self-interest which has been the life of trade from the beginning until now." In illustration of this point, Mr. Fairbanks quoted from President McKinley's speech at the Pan-American Exposition, where, in referring to our trade relations with the South American republics, he said: "Though commercial competitors we are, commercial enemies we must not be." That a commercial rivalry of the sharpest kind may exist without the slightest impairment of friendly relations is nowhere

better illustrated than in the Great Lakes themselves, a highway of commerce for Canada as well as for ourselves. "There are here," said Mr. Fairbanks, "no fortifications along our common frontier, no battle-ships upon the waters which divide us. These are not needed now, and we trust in God's providence they shall never be required. We are the respecters of each other's institutions, of each other's laws, and each other's rights." We see no reason why the time should not soon come when the relations thus described between us and Canada should not prevail between us and our other trade competitors throughout the world. The struggle for commercial supremacy carried on by fair, open, and legitimate means does not necessarily involve any risks to international peace, as many seem to think; neither does it warrant or excuse the maintenance, and much less the increase, of the armaments on land and sea which are now the curse of every civilized nation. A trade which cannot exist except as it is propped up with bayonets and held together by a chain of battle-ships is a dear trade, and might far better not exist at all.

One More in the Cabinet.

IT IS understood that President Roosevelt, in his message at the opening of Congress, will urge that body to create a Department of Mines, with its head a member of the Cabinet. A bill for that purpose is to be introduced on the first day of the session. Only four persons—the heads of the State, Treasury, and War Departments, and the Attorney-General—sat down at President Washington's council table. A Secretary of the Navy came in John Adams's time; the Postmaster-General was advanced to Cabinet grade in Jackson's days, and a Secretary of the Interior came in Taylor's presidency. Those seven officials constituted the President's official advisers until long after the Civil War. A Secretary of Agriculture was created in the latter part of Cleveland's first term, and a Secretary of Commerce and Labor came two years ago. Thus the Cabinet which started out with four members eleven and a half decades ago has been increased to nine. If Roosevelt gets a Secretary of Mining he will have obtained two new Cabinet departments, which will mean that he has broken the presidential record in a new place.

While the Cabinet has been doing a little better than doubling, the country's population has been multiplied by twenty, its business by a hundred, and its wealth by several hundred. Mining has become one of the country's greatest activities. The United States' production of minerals, which was \$218,000,000 in 1870, \$369,000,000 in 1880, \$619,000,000 in 1890, and \$1,000,000,000 in 1900, was \$1,600,000,000 in 1904. We produce more than half of the entire world's copper and petroleum, surpass every nation in the world in coal, iron, and zinc, and our lead in all these commodities is rapidly growing. We stand next to the Rand, in South Africa, in gold production, and next to Mexico in silver. The American mineral industry is important enough to demand the recognition in the government which agriculture and commerce have obtained.

Federal Supervision of Insurance.

IT IS A curious fact that while the railway companies are trying to escape Federal supervision, the insurance chiefs are anxious to get it. Senator Dryden, of New Jersey, the head of the Prudential Life, one of the large insurance companies, introduced a bill for Federal supervision of insurance in the last Congress, but it was near the end of the term and was not acted on. He intends to introduce a similar measure at the opening of Congress this year. President Roosevelt favors Federal supervision, yet it is not certain that Congress will enact it. This is a vast issue. The report of the New York superintendent of insurance, just published, shows that the companies doing business in this State had, at the end of 1904, insurance in force amounting to about \$10,000,000,000. This sum would pay the national government's interest-bearing debt eleven times over. Those companies had gross assets of \$2,454,000,000, liabilities of \$2,097,000,000, exclusive of a gross surplus of \$183,000,000, and special funds of \$174,000,000; a gross income of \$580,000,000, and a net income over disbursements of \$200,000,000. These are the companies which do business in New York, which, however, comprise much more than half of the insurance written in the United States.

There are at least two reasons why Congress will be likely to go slow about putting the insurance companies under Federal supervision—the vastness of the interests involved and the growing belief that such supervision would be unconstitutional. The government's interference could easily throw the delicate machinery of the insurance interest, in which 15,000,000 of Americans are directly interested, into disorder. It is better to leave the taxing and supervising power over insurance companies in the hands of the local communities, where it has been from the beginning.

The Plain Truth.

ALL HAIL TO Acting-Governor John Raines, of Canandaigua, the veteran law-maker of the senate, the author of the best liquor-tax law that this State has had up to date, and the man who keeps in closer touch with the Legislature of New York than any other resident of the State! The absence of Gov-

ernor Higgins in Europe, and of Lieutenant-Governor Bruce in California, made Senator Raines, as president *pro tem.* of the senate, the acting Governor of the State in the interim, and we take off our hat accordingly. We would be glad to salute our saturnine and sanguine friend as Governor-in-fact some day, if he would only favor a much-needed amendment to our libel laws.

WE DOUBT very much that any man, however bereft of moral sense, would seek to take the life of such an eminent philanthropist and honored financier as Jacob H. Schiff. The recent sending of a clumsy imitation of an infernal machine directed to Mr. Schiff at his banking-house in New York was probably the work of a mischief-making practical joker. Whoever the offender may have been, he should be severely punished, for the effect of the publicity given to such an affair is to stimulate the sending of deadly explosives by anarchists, and others of murderous intent, to the victims of their enmity and hatred. We only refer to the circumstance to add that it would be well if the police authorities would suppress information concerning such affairs, for it must have been well understood that nothing in Mr. Schiff's public or private career had ever made him the target of an evil-minded person. The pursuit of the mischief-maker would be facilitated if secrecy were generally observed, for publicity means a prompt warning to the offender.

NOTWITHSTANDING the policy of deceit and prevarication adopted by the Japanese war department toward even its own people, as well as the outside world, in regard to the losses sustained in battles on land and sea, the truth is leaking out which shows that Japan has not come out of these conflicts in such fine shape as she would have the general public believe. It now transpires, for instance, that the converted cruiser *Nippon* was so badly damaged by the shells of the Russian war-ships in the battle of the Sea of Japan that it was found necessary to run the vessel ashore to save her from being a total loss. Knowledge of such disasters as this coming after the official reports given out by the Japanese government, in which it is made to appear that they came out of the conflict with practically no loss or damage at all, does not tend to enhance respect or confidence in the future dealings of that Power with other nations. It will give rise to the entirely just and rational suspicion that a nation which indulges in such unwarrantable and unnecessary trickery and falsification in time of war cannot be trusted in a time of peace.

IT IS ALL very well to say that the manifesto of the Czar of Russia, permitting the organization of a national assembly, amounts to nothing, because it does not grant general manhood suffrage. Its importance lies in the fact that, for the first time, it gives the people power to speak in a legislative assembly, and a limited power to vote for a consulting branch of the national government. While the Czar maintains his autocratic power undiminished, he has heralded a new era in Russian history by recognizing the right of the people to be heard on legislation proposed by the government, and on legislation desired by themselves. The new right of suffrage thus conferred, being based on property qualifications, is limited, and makes no provision for an expression of opinion at the polls by many of the leading classes in the cities. The main point to be considered is the fact that at last the people are to have some voice, however small, in the affairs of the government, and that reforms never move backward. Compromise means concession, and concession to the public by a despot or an autocrat has always meant the beginning of the end of a despotism or an autocracy.

IT WAS an eloquent and forcible plea for enlightened citizenship, for a higher standard for our judiciary, and for more personal and disinterested service in politics and civic affairs that was made by Postmaster-General Cortelyou in his recent address at the University of Illinois. More timely and significant, however, than his utterances on these points was Mr. Cortelyou's protest against the sensational, pessimistic, and wholly unwarrantable attacks which are being made in various quarters upon the honor and integrity of America's financiers, industrial leaders, and public officials. He deprecated the sweeping and indiscriminate criticisms visited upon such men as not only grossly unjust, but harmful in the highest degree to the political and social well-being. "We deal too much," he said, "in the superlative of denunciation and blind our eyes to the good that is all about us." There should be more conservatism in our consideration of public questions; not the conservatism of inertness or indecision, but the conservatism that is open-minded to suggestion and insists upon hearing both sides of a question. It must be remembered, after all, as Mr. Cortelyou pointed out, that the character of our government and the conduct of our officials are a reflection of the character and conduct of the American people. It is with the latter that the chief responsibility rests. "If we are to have cleaner political methods, the beginning must be made in the primary and the town meeting, and the citizen must contribute his share in his own sphere, however humble it may be, if he is to be consistent when he demands a high standard of those who represent him in the various grades of official life." These are words which all grumblers and malcontents will do well both to hear and to heed.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

BARONESS ROSEN, wife of the new ambassador at Washington, will in all probability become a social leader with the members of the diplomatic corps in the capital city. The graciousness and charm, which are marked characteristics of the baroness, were made apparent several years ago, when her distinguished husband had charge of the Russian legation in this country. The baroness is an unusually clever woman, and has the added prestige of being a member of one of the houses of the oldest Russian aristocracy. The daughter of the baroness, who spent the years of her early childhood in this country, will not make her social debut for a year or two. On that important occasion she will receive the badge and title of a titular maid-of-honor to her Majesty, the Czarina.

NO ONE of the captains of the American navy at the time of the Spanish-American War achieved a higher or more lasting distinction than the brave and resourceful commander of the battle-ship *Oregon*. It was he, Captain Clark, under whose orders the *Oregon* made the famous run of 14,000 miles from the California coast around by Cape Horn, arriving in Cuban waters just in time to be of service at the destruction of Cervera's fleet off the harbor of Santiago. Admiral Clark entered the naval service from Vermont in 1860, and therefore has now reached the retiring age. He commanded the steam-sloop *Ossipee* from 1863 to 1865, and was a participant in such famous engagements as those at Mobile Bay and the bombardment of Fort Morgan. He was made a captain in 1896 and a rear-admiral in 1900. At the time of his retirement Admiral Clark was a member of the General Naval Board.



REAR-ADMIRAL C. E. CLARK,
The hero of the *Oregon*, re-
tired from active
service.

THE STORY is current in European court circles that King Alfonso of Spain is an eager suitor for the hand of Princess Ena, of Battenberg, niece of King Edward. Princess Ena who is described as an unusually beautiful girl, while in line of succession to the English throne, is not, in the strict sense, a member of the Protestant dynasty of England. She is the favorite godchild of the Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III., who is said to be doing everything in her power to bring about the match with Don Alfonso.

A RELIGIOUS undertaking of recent date established at Yonkers, in the suburbs of New York, is a training-school where Italian young men may be prepared for the Italian ministry. The institution is under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its superintendent is Rev. Joseph Vital, who is also pastor of the Italian Mission of the Saviour at the Five Points Mission, New York City. Although the theological school at Yonkers is still in its infancy, it has already initiated for the ministry four persons, formerly of the Roman Catholic faith, who have been converted to Protestantism. One of these four is Rev. Andrea Bongarzone, thirty-five years of age, a native of Italy, who came to this country early last spring. Mr. Bongarzone comes of a good Italian family and is highly educated. He studied for the priesthood and was ordained nine years ago. For a time he was a professor in a Roman Catholic gymnasium in Italy, and later was parish priest in Nicastro and Catanzaro. He came here with his credentials as a priest, which he presented to Archbishop Farley. But shortly after his arrival in this country Mr. Bongarzone came under the influence of Mr. Vital, himself a convert to Protestantism, and the result has been the latter's resignation from the priesthood. It is said to be Mr. Bongarzone's purpose not to return to Italy, but to fit himself for work as a missionary of the Methodist Church among the Italians in America.



FATHER ANDREA BONGARZONE,
A Roman Catholic priest, who lately
became a Methodist
preacher.

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IT IS well known that Japan owes her phenomenal progress and present ascendancy among the nations largely to the stimulus and encouragement of American educators, advisers, and other leaders invited to the island kingdom. Nor has Japan yet ceased to feel

the need of counsel and guidance from this quarter of the world. In such complex, delicate, and highly important questions as those discussed by the peace envoys at Portsmouth, the Japanese have benefited by the counsel of an American, a native of Vermont, Mr. Henry W. Dennison. Mr. Dennison has been an *attaché* of the Japanese foreign office for over twenty-five years, and accompanied Baron Komura to this country



HENRY W. DENNISON,
Japan's chief American adviser
at Portsmouth.

in an advisory capacity. His connection with the Japanese government came about through a knowledge of his capacities gained by Japanese officials while he was an *attaché* of the State Department in General Grant's administration, and later while he was for ten years an *attaché* of an American consulate in Japan. At the expiration of Mr. Dennison's term of service at the consulate the Mikado engaged him as legal adviser in foreign affairs for his government, and this position Mr. Dennison still retains. He has been decorated with the order of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, and has received other valuable marks of esteem from the Emperor. At a banquet given in his honor last May, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the Japanese foreign office, nearly all the high officials of Japan were present to deliver congratulatory speeches. With the restoration of peace between Japan and Russia, Mr. Dennison expects to take up his residence in America.

THE YANKEE school-mistress has been a prominent and generally a captivating figure in many tales of love and adventure, and it was therefore entirely proper and fitting that a representative of this worthy sisterhood should accompany the little band of hardy adventurers who sailed north some weeks ago on board the *Roosevelt* for another search among the mysteries of the polar country. The name of this particular "school-ma'am" is Miss Mamie Babb. Miss Babb, it is hardly necessary to say, will do no pedagogic work on the *Roosevelt*, but her duties will be many and important. She is to have the care of the wireless telegraphy apparatus on the vessel, to be responsible for the compilation of the ship's diary, otherwise known as the log; she will also act as the official photographer and do such newspaper correspondence as may be done. When the vessel arrives at its northernmost port Miss Babb will be assigned to the sleigh-party which will leave the *Roosevelt* for a dash toward the pole; so that if that much-sought-for object is found an American woman will be among the happy and fortunate few to be immortalized by the discovery.



MISS MAMIE BABB,
Who went north with the Peary
North-pole expedition.

THE PEOPLE of the Queen City of the Lakes will long remember the meeting of the grand lodge of the Elks, which took place there recently. For spec-



A QUIEN SABE HAT,
Worn at the Elks' grand lodge meeting in Buffalo. Copyrighted, 1905,
by the Humphreys Photograph Company.

tacular effects and jolly good-fellowship it excelled anything of the kind ever seen in Buffalo. The parade held in the streets on the second day of the meeting was unique as well as magnificent in its extent, in gorgeousness and brilliancy. And no feature of the parade awakened more enthusiasm and interest among the host of sight-seers than the Quien Sabe Club, of El Paso, Tex. All the members of this club wore a special uniform, with Mexican sombreros, and all carried coffee-wood canes. The buttons on the uniforms were made of Mexican dimes and quarters linked together by a silver chain. Our illustration presents a view of the mascot of the Quien Sabe Club wearing a sombrero four feet in diameter and weighing over ten pounds. This is believed to be the biggest thing in hats ever worn by an individual in public.

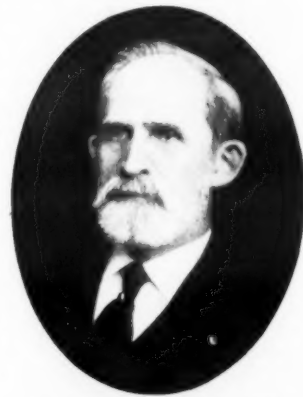
SPECIAL INTEREST attaches to the announced resignation of Lord Curzon as viceroy of India,



LORD CURZON,
Who has just resigned his
exalted post as viceroy
of India.

because of his marriage in 1895 to an American girl, Miss Mary Leiter, of Washington. It will occasion surprise, too, that this man, richly endowed and in the zenith of his powers, should give up an exalted position which he has filled with distinguished ability and to which he has lately been re-elected. For some time there have been serious differences between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener, the commander-in-chief of the forces in India, having their origin in the new scheme of army administration for India, and culminating in Lord Curzon's resignation, on the government's refusal to make an appointment which he recommended. Lord Curzon is a leading authority on political and economic situations in Asia, and a store of information is contained in his published works. He is especially fitted by training and temperament to deal with Eastern questions. Before his appointment as viceroy he held the important post of Under Secretary of State for India for many years. His marriage to Miss Leiter took place in 1895. Lady Curzon, with her brilliant social attainments, has been responsible for a large share of the successes that have come to her husband. Her recent serious illness is fresh in the memory of all, and her subsequent recovery was cause for congratulation among hosts of admirers on both sides of the Atlantic. Lord Curzon is succeeded as viceroy by the Earl of Minto.

ONE OF THE highest honors that can come to a surgeon is to be called to the presidency of the National Surgical Association, an exclusive body of which the membership is limited to those who have reached the very pinnacle of eminence in the profession. This honor has lately been most fittingly bestowed upon Dr. Albert A. Vander Veer, of Albany, N. Y. Dr. Vander Veer is a man of brilliant intellectual attainments, and this signal recognition from his fellows comes to crown a lifetime of devotion to the profession he loves and adorns. His has been a record of achievement. He was born sixty-four years ago at Root, N. J., and comes of sturdy old Holland stock. At an early age he entered the medical college at Albany, and at the completion of his study period there entered the National Medical College at Washington. He was graduated from this institution in 1862, and then enlisted as a surgeon in the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteer Regiment. At the close of the war he took up the practice of surgery in Albany, where he has lived ever since. Dr. Vander Veer has received a number of degrees from leading educational institutions of the country. From 1869 until 1882, when he became professor of surgery, he filled the chair of anatomy at the Albany Medical College. Busy as he has always been, Dr. Vander Veer has found time to perform arduous tasks as a leading citizen, outside of his profession and in line with the development of the State and the city which is proud to claim him as a resident. Dr. Vander Veer is the author of many articles which have appeared in the medical journals during the past thirty years; the "History of Surgery," in the "Encyclopedia Americana," and of various standard works on surgery.



DR. ALBERT A. VANDER VEER,
Of Albany, N. Y., the new president of
the National Surgical Association.
Moore.



Uncle Sam Gives Away Over One Million Acres of Land

By John P. Fritts



THE THEORY that the star of empire is still taking its way westward has been given a substantial boost by the announcement that on August 28th above one million acres of Uncle Sam's public land, comprised in the Uinta Indian reservation in northeastern Utah, will be opened for settlement. Following the course which the government adopted in order to avoid such mad rushes as characterized the opening of the Oklahoma and other Territories, the choice of entries will be determined by lot. At this time the preliminaries leading up to the opening day have for the most part been observed.

When President Roosevelt issued his opening proc-

the four towns named have been filled to overflowing, and the hotels have been taxed to their limit. Many who came to register slept in the open air and did their own cooking. Considering the altitude of the region, this experience should scarcely be classed as a hardship.

The "prizes," which have been so ardently sought for, are composed of some 1,600 quarter-sections, comprising the best lands along the Duchesne River and Strawberry Creek. The Strawberry Creek section has held especial attractions for the Mormons of Salt Lake City, partly because of its advantageous location, and they have made an organized effort to get the pick of the region. Roughly speaking, the reservation now

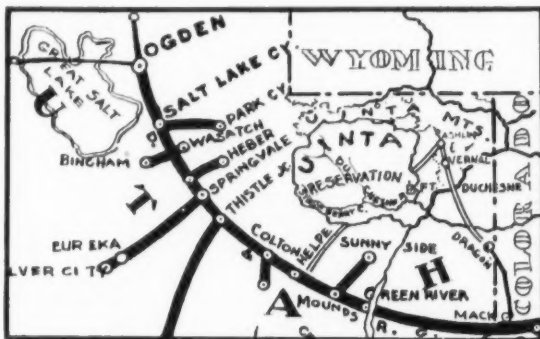
farm in the East. Two, and even three, crops of alfalfa can be raised, and the yield with other crops is phenomenal. Most of those who are fortunate in drawing the choicest land will construct their own ditches, while a great many will join with co-operative concerns. Many tracts, too, have sufficient natural rainfall to make them desirable for cattle ranges. But the most uncertain element, and the one which appeals, perhaps, most forcibly to adventurous spirits, lies in the mineral promise of the different localities. In certain limited areas there are rich deposits of gilsonite and other minerals. Precious metals may also lie imbedded in the mountainous regions, but so far



WEARY PEOPLE WAITED ALL NIGHT, IN LINE, FOR THE OPENING OF THE REGISTRATION BOOTH ON AUGUST 1ST.

lamation he outlined a plan of procedure which should be briefly referred to. This plan directed that homeseekers should register in person at the towns of Vernal, Price, and Provo, in Utah, and Grand Junction, in Colorado. The registration began August 1st and ended August 12th. Five days later the drawing was begun under government supervision at the town of Provo. At the time of his registration each applicant was required to make out an identification card, which was placed in a sealed envelope. These cards were brought together on the day of drawing, and were taken at random from a receptacle by a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. As each card was drawn it was numbered, and the owner notified to be at Vernal on the day of the opening, August 28th, so that he might have his choice of entry when his particular number was called. Registered homeseekers have sixty days from the date of the opening to file their entries, so that those who were not fortunate enough to get the low numbers are consoled somewhat by the chance given them to look over the ground at greater leisure.

The Uinta reservation is remotely located and difficult to reach, not being touched at any point by a rail-



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THE UINTA RESERVATION.

ready for opening comprises 2,245,000 acres of good, bad, and indifferent land. On the east the vast tract is drained by the Green River and its tributaries. To the north are the snow-capped peaks of the Uinta Mountains, while the west and south are flanked by the Wasatch range of the Rockies. Of the reserva-

the prospecting of the vein-hunters has been entirely too limited in its scope to settle the question of their existence in paying quantities.

The reservations made for the Indians lie in irregular blocks on the Uinta and Duchesne rivers and on Strawberry Creek and its tributaries. Perhaps the best lands (and these are open for settlement) are to be found on Strawberry Creek, although the Duchesne River region is the best watered. On these two streams it is estimated that there are 125,000 acres of "first bottom," and an equal number of acres of "second bottom." These sections promise rich returns through irrigation. The Lake Fork of the Duchesne River also drains a great deal of fine land especially suitable for farming and stock-growing. Numerous smaller streams drain sections of varying richness—sections which, before long, will be peopled by hardy settlers.

The homestead law is extremely liberal. Any citizen, no matter what his occupation, may take advantage of it, and this accounts for the mixed lot of people who thronged to the registration towns. The homesteader has to pay a nominal fee at the land-office, and under the law agrees to pay \$1.25 per acre to the government for his "quarter," within a period



THE FIRST HUNDRED HOME-SEEKERS WERE REGISTERED AT GRAND JUNCTION IN THIRTEEN MINUTES BY SEVEN CLERKS.

road. The town of Vernal, where the opening is scheduled to take place on the 28th, lies fifteen miles to the east of the reservation limits. Vernal is forty miles from the railroad at Dragon, Utah, and is only gained after an exhausting journey over desert reaches of mountain and plain. Located as it is, though, in the fertile valley of the Ashley River, the outsider, after a visit there, can easily understand what was the magnet that drew its population of 1,000 people. Just now this little town is the centre of interest, and people are flocking there from all points of the compass. During the twelve-day period of registration all

tion's total area, 1,010,000 acres are retained as a permanent forest reserve; 250,000 acres are held for the Indians for grazing lands; 112,000 acres are kept for the Indians in severalty, and 3,840 acres go to establish the Fort Duchesne military reservation. This leaves 1,069,000 acres to be restored to public domain. A great part of this, it should be said, is a waste, and, apparently, incapable of fertilization. But the barren reaches are relieved by fertile and semi-fertile spots which promise to blossom as the rose, through irrigation. It has been estimated that a homestead of forty acres when irrigated will grow as much as a 200-acre

of five years. Those who served in either the Civil or the Spanish-American war are entitled to have the period of their enlistment deducted from the five-year residence requirement. The journey to the reservation is a task at present. But a railroad is headed that way, and in time the trip will be easier. This line is known as the Uinta Railway and is finished from Mack, Col., on the Rio Grande Western, to Dragon, Utah. It was built originally for hauling out gilsonite from the mines at Dragon. It is planned to extend the line to Fort Duchesne, on the Uinta reservation, where the company has other gilsonite mines.



ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT WILKESBARRE, WHERE HE ADDRESSED 200,000 MINERS AND CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE MEN.—*Griffith & Griffith, Pennsylvania.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) GROUP PHOTOGRAPH OF SECRETARY TAFT'S PARTY ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP "MANCHURIA," EN ROUTE TO HONOLULU AND THE ORIENT—MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT (1) [WITH HER HAND TO HER FACE] SEATED ON THE DECK IN FRONT OF SECRETARY TAFT (2).—*Bulletin Company, Hawaii.*



NOTABLE CONVENTION, AT SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, OF LEADING PORTO RICANS WHO ARE DISSATISFIED WITH AMERICAN, AND DEMAND NATIVE, RULE.
A. C. Haeselbarth, Porto Rico.



PATRIOTIC JAPANESE IN LAUNCHES ALONGSIDE THE STEAMSHIP "MINNESOTA," AT YOKOHAMA, WISHING BON VOYAGE TO PEACE ENVOY KOMURA.—*Eleanor Franklin, Japan.*



THE NEWEST POSTAL WRINKLE—TROLLEY-CARS AT DES MOINES, IA, EQUIPPED WITH LETTER-BOXES.
C. E. Waterman, Iowa.



STRANGE SCENE IN A CITY PARK—MUSKINGUM PARK, AT MARIETTA, O., ALMOST WHOLLY SUBMERGED DURING A FLOOD.
J. M. Ernst, Ohio.



BIGGEST PILE OF COAL IN THE WEST—NORTHWESTERN COAL DEALERS AND THEIR FAMILIES INSPECTING THE ZENITH COAL DOCK AT DULUTH, MINN., AND ITS MOUNTAIN OF BLACK DIAMONDS.
Emily R. McBride, Minnesota.



SPEEDIEST CRAFT ON THE NEW JERSEY COAST—J. P. CROZER'S NEW HERRESHOFF CAT-BOAT "HAPPY PRINCESS," WINNER OF SEVERAL NOTABLE RACES.—*J. E. Green, Pennsylvania.*

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—LUZON, P. I., WINS.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING HAPPENINGS OF THE TIMES ARTISTICALLY RECORDED BY THE CAMERISTS.



Japan's Warm Welcome to Visiting Americans

TOKIO, July 25th, 1905.

THE COLONIAL education-
al tour, personally conduct-
ed by Professor William H.
Taft, has had a week's diver-
sion in imperial Japan, and
teacher and pupils have been
the central figures in a long

series of international feasts of friendship that seem to record the fullest tide of comity between the great republic of the West and the great empire of the East. It has all been very unusual. Repressed Japan is seldom emotional or demonstrative. It has yelled for the victories in the land and sea battles that are winning for Dai Nippon the equality that the strength and pride of the land demand, but never before for aliens as it has for this peaceful, smiling Secretary of War, this President's daughter so like unto her father, and these men who make the oft-broken American laws. The considerations have been partly political, partly sentimental. It was the earnest wish of the Katsura government and the others who stand close to the throne of the Sons of the Sun that the consideration shown to the visitors should befit the time and its opportunities and obligations.

American approval is an asset these days in the capitals where the politics is of the world rather than of the ward. Roosevelt has interrupted a bloody and expensive war, and at a time when the cost is commencing to be burdensome. A Japanese peace commission is in America. There is to be high play in the stake of states at Portsmouth and the opponents at table have been many times to the Monte Carlos of diplomacy. The days are those that diplomats nurse. Besides, there is politics beyond Portsmouth. There are now two great Powers in the Pacific, and the United States is one of them. Already there is a growing sentiment among Americans against the "progress" that Japan is making in Korea, and a keen and freely expressed desire by Americans to know if Manchuria is merely to exchange masters. There is contiguous American territory, and a commercial situation that promises a splendid battle for trade between the mills and factories of the two countries. Furthermore, Japan, as a matter of pride, resents the threat of American exclusion to her emigration; she would infinitely prefer to forcefully keep her people at home than that the bar should be an American statute. These latter considerations are the father of the prediction that the United States and Japan will some day "mix it up" out here in these parts.

So much for the politics of this excursion, which Taft has jokingly described as a "visitation of locusts." Sentimentally there has been much to make this "visitation" notable, and the elements sentimental seem to place the American higher in the affections of the Japanese than any other nation. Time has taught the progressive Japanese that Perry was a benefactor. The Shimoneseki restitution is remembered, and the modernization of Japan sees many American ideals firmly fixed in the thought and action of the nation. The American government has been historically fair and generous in dealing with the country, and there is deep appreciation for the American sympathy and dollars that have come—and are coming—in the troubled days when both were needed. Public life includes many men who went to America for education. The leadership of Griscom has brought the American colony into closer local touch than ever before, and there is a general and genuine feeling of affection and admiration throughout the nation for Roosevelt and Taft. These latter considerations have given to the reception features that no stage-manager of the state could have worked up. Policy and niceties of diplomacy never bring cheering crowds to the streets.

There should be no shock for the "plain people" in the fact that "Big Bill" Taft, of Yale, was a guest of state at Shiba detached palace, devoted to the princes and princelings who visit this court. Graf Waldersee had the place when he came here after the Boxer performance, and so did the poor, beaten Kuropatkin when he visited Japan in 1903. Its last occupant was Karl Anton Hohenzollern, who cannot be identified without the "Almanach de Gotha"; before him, a Korean was the special guest, and still further back, the clever Pu Lun reposed in the state chamber. So you see "Big Bill" Taft has civilian precedent, and the "divine right" could never make him smaller than Karl Anton, the Korean, or Pu Lun. "Big Bill" may have had a preference, but what is an American gentleman who stands close to the head of the government of his people to do when a kindly king offers him lodgings? It is possible that there has been some politics in it all, but the private and public utterances of Taft and the members of his party, and their bearing under all circumstances have been above the reach of the long hand of criticism. Miss Roosevelt has divided with her father's war minister the interest and enthusiasm of the people and the official and private attentions bestowed, and she has filled her place with a grace, a cleverness, and a strength that should make her countrywomen proud of her. Whatever one's training, or experience, or self-possession, or temperament, the "guest of honor" is a hard rôle in the ordinary cast, and a still harder one when the scene shifts to a foreign land and a strange foreign court. The public gaze, however kindly, is trying, and fewer women than men ride with grace down the triumphal way. But this young miss has been her

By Eleanor Franklin

father's daughter, and has gone the way with dignity, grace, and confidence. Miss Roosevelt has quite won the affections of the Japanese, and the admiration and friendship have been shown in a variety of ways. Her rooms at the American legation have been almost filled with flowers every day. There has been something very happy in the joint leadership of the party by Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt. They have the same valuable sense of humor, and much the same heartiness of manner. Some one was commenting upon their jolly and good-humored relationship yesterday, and a member of the party in earshot cut in with: "Oh, yes! their team-work is great."

The generosity and hospitality of the Japanese and the American colony have been somewhat of a strain upon the "locusts," and the special train for Kioto and Kobe to-night bore away eighty tired and sleepy passengers. Since the liner *Manchuria* came in at dawn on Tuesday the visitors have been vigorously and strenuously entertained. Minister Griscom, Secretaries Wilson, Laughlin, and Miller, Lieutenant Marble, the naval attaché, and Mrs. Pershing, wife of the military attaché, Count Arco Vally, the German minister, and several members of the American colony opened their homes to the visitors, and all of the official members were put up. There were small dinners Tuesday night, and on the succeeding day occurred the reception and luncheon given by the Emperor. The latter was a splendid entertainment, and was remarkable for the destruction of two fine old traditions of the court—one the reception by the Emperor of the ladies of the party, and the other the opening to foreigners of the Emperor's private park. His Majesty is not ungallant; indeed, he is a poet who has sung of womanly virtue, but it has been customary to leave the reception of women to the Empress. The court is rigid in its precedents and etiquette, as many a diplomat seeking favor for insistent countrymen has learned, and it has ever kept the woman more than four paces behind. This time, however, after the men had finished bowing and had all backed away, his Majesty climbed down from his throne, and going among the ladies shook each by the hand. Some one has suggested that it was a little informality for American consumption, but whatever the motive, the fellows who are interested in what kings do are still marveling.

The private park to which the Americans went as the first foreigners of all time is a splendid bit of secluded wood in the centre of the vast palace ground. It was laid out by a Shogun three centuries ago, and has since been a sort of holy of holies for the private recreation, first, of the succeeding Shoguns and latterly of the restored King. Many of the high officials who accompanied the Americans on their privileged drive and walk declared that even they had never been bidden to the park before. On Wednesday evening Count Katsura dined the party, augmented by prominent Japanese to the number of 200. The soldier-premier was attended by all his cabinet, and all of the genro, except Marshal Yamagata, who is said to be absent in Manchuria on some great secret military mission, were there. Katsura toasted President Roosevelt, and, after Minister Griscom had proposed the Emperor, the premier offered the health of Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt in friendly speech.

Secretary Taft responded with a brief but characteristic address, in which he apologized for coming with his party like a "visitation of locusts," said that America was proud to be the sponsor of Japan as Katsura had characterized our country, congratulated the Japanese on their marvelous progress in recent times, referred to the wonderful hygienic and sanitary contests which the scientists of the country are waging against disease and its epidemics, said the Philippine government had learned from Japan how to reform and stabilize its currency, and uttered a hope for enduring amity between the two Powers. The Griscoms' garden-party on Thursday was one of the notable features of the entertainment. The grounds are roomy and attractive since they have been rescued from the neglect of other years. Prince Fushimi, senior—he who visited America—Prince Fushimi, junior—a youngster who is in the navy—and Prince Kanin, just home from active service in Manchuria as commander of a cavalry brigade, and Princesses Kanin and Higashi-Fushimi came as representatives of the imperial family, and there was a great outpouring of statesmen, officials, and officers. The Griscoms, Miss Roosevelt, and Mrs. Huntington Wilson received the thousand guests, and later, joined by Secretary Taft, escorted the royal party about the grounds and to the marquees, where a repast was served. The princesses, who are most attractive personally, particularly interested the visitors. It has become axiomatic that a Japanese woman cannot wear a foreign gown, but those two pretty, dainty women in Parisian gowns were a reproach to the axiom. A band and an orchestra gave music, there was fierce sword and single-stick play by Japanese experts, a wonderful conjurer, and with the crowd and the uniforms and the flags and trees there were pictures that were pretty. Thursday night the Americans were the guests of the bankers and merchants of Tokio, who gave them a dinner and geisha dance at the familiar Maple Club, where the tourists go. It was "shoes off" and "seats on the floor," and dishes heavy with mystery, but it was all very pretty and jolly, for it can never be

anything but play when you get down on the floor and take your shoes off.

To-day the visitors were the guests of the Minister of War and Mrs. Terauchi, who gave a lunch and garden fête at the famous gardens at Korakuyen arsenal. The visit had a particular war interest because the gardens surround the greatest arsenal in Japan, where thousands of men labor at the making of guns and ammunition. An interesting peculiarity of the gardens is the fact that in them are reproduced in miniature, but with faith, several historic districts in Japan. Succeeding the Terauchi affair there were teas at the American legation and the houses of Secretary Irwin Laughlin and Lieutenant Marble. And after that came the farewells to Tokio, with a great crowd at Shinbashi station to yell hearty and cheery *banzais*.

Aside from the things personal and the attitude of the Japanese and the first-hand study of Philippine questions, it is good that all of these Americans of position and influence and intelligence have come to the Orient. The United States has commercial opportunities in the far East that have in part been neglected, and political duty in the far East that time seems to be increasing. Few of our people have given either field the attention that it deserves. Japan, ever progressive, is extending her trade, and is a strong adversary, both commercially and politically. Germany presses her interests commercially, and is making gains. England, long established, does a thriving business. The commercial prize is rich, grows richer, but the race is only for the strong and the alert. Commercial America, despite its advantages, is not the factor that it should be.

How and Why China Boycotts America.

Special Correspondence of Leslie's Weekly.

CHE-FOO, CHINA, July 28th, 1905.

SINCE THE Boxer uprising nothing has happened to stir up the people of China so much as the present agitation against the United States. This is a commercial demonstration made in view of the renewal of the treaty between these two countries regarding the entrance and residence of Chinese subjects in the United States. The present movement is one to boycott all American trade, all schools conducted by Americans, and all American employers in all the ports of China. It ranges from Singapore on the south to Tien-Tsin on the north, and from Shanghai on the east coast to Ichang in the west, a thousand miles up the Yangtse River. It is most virulent at Canton and Shanghai. The powerful Chinese merchant guilds are pushing the matter, and as they have branches in every port-city of China they wield considerable power. Even the old Empress Dowager, who probably had never spent a thought before on the difficulties of a Canton coolie entering the Golden Gate, has been led to express her sympathy with her "ill-treated children."

The student class, who are much concerned in the treaty, have taken up the movement eagerly, and as a result one mission school in Shanghai had to close its doors, and several other larger institutions were depleted of a large number of students because of this boycott. Meetings are held to agitate the subject, and placards are distributed or posted in conspicuous places.

A literal translation of this placard appears in the *Chefoo Daily News*. It recites the insults, real or fancied, to which the Chinese coming to America are subjected, and calls upon the Merchants' Guild at Shanghai, together with the guilds at Tien-Tsin and Che-foo to stop buying American goods. "Let us consider," continues the manifesto, "that China buys not less than several hundred millions of dollars each year, while the savings sent by Chinese (in America) back to China is not over a million of dollars."

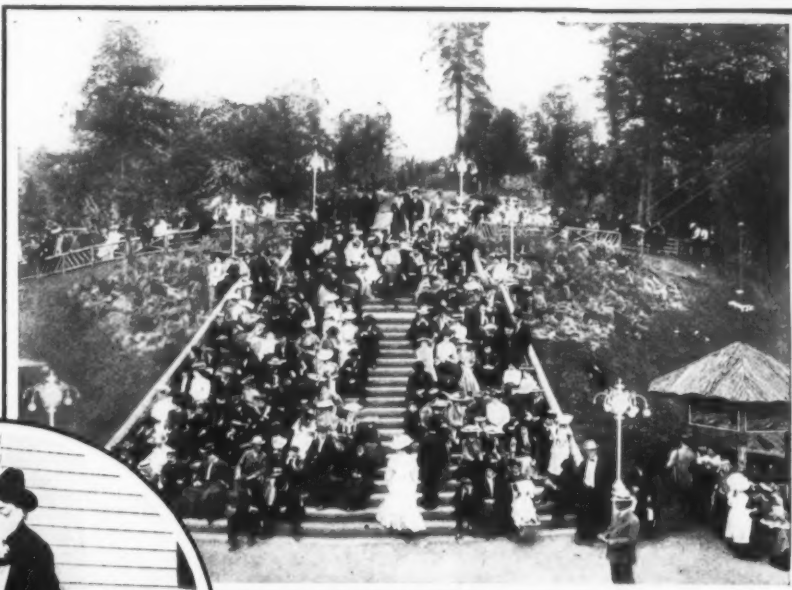
The first thing that met Minister Rockhill on his arrival at Shanghai was a petition of the Chinese residents begging him to do what he could to make the new treaty more tolerable and just. At Tien-Tsin the agitation received a decided check through the orders of Viceroy Yuau Shi Kai, making people meeting for the purpose of such agitation liable to arrest and punishment. In Che-foo the Chinese merchants have, up to the present, taken but little part in this movement. This is due, no doubt, largely to the friendly relation between them and the United States consul-general, John Fowler, Esq., who did so much for the Chinese community of Che-foo during the Boxer troubles.

In many of its features this movement is misguided and foolish, but without a doubt a real grievance exists as to the treatment that merchants and students have received at the hands of United States customs officials at San Francisco. As a consequence many Chinese students desiring to study abroad have gone to European countries instead of to the United States. As these students when they return to China become the best advertisers of the goods and merchandise of the countries where they spend their years of study, it is plain to see that the United States has been depriving itself of an excellent advertising agency—in fact, driving trade into the hands of their European competitors. Thus American trade with China will continue to suffer unless some of the needless restrictions are removed. W. O. ETTERICH.

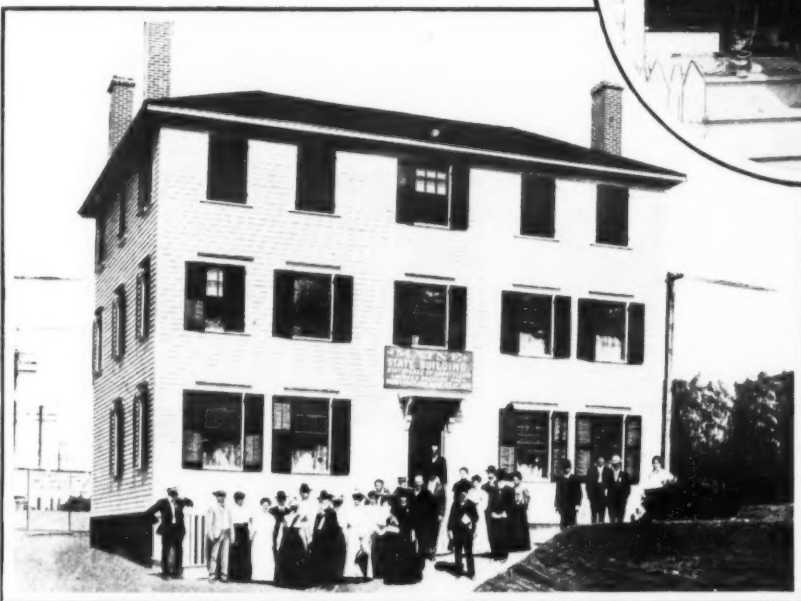




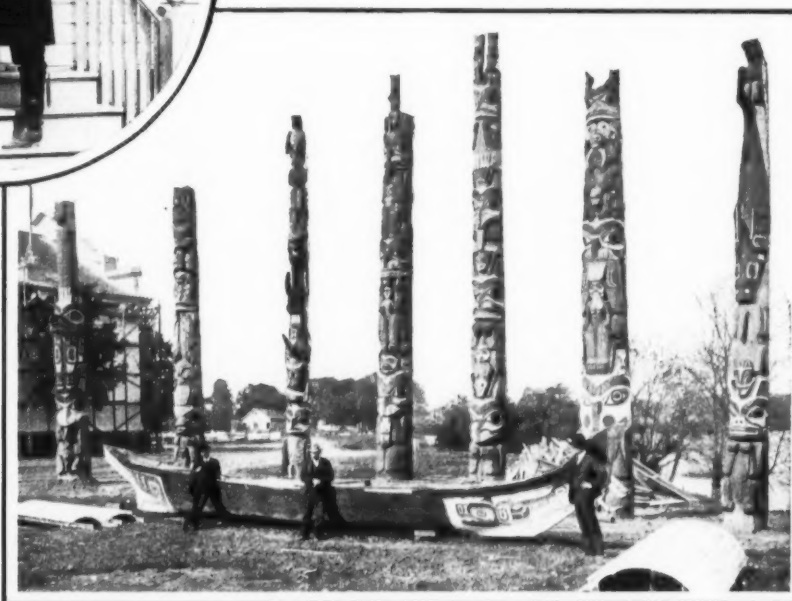
EAGER CROWD ENTERING THE GROUNDS OF THE EXPOSITION.



VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION EXPECTANTLY AWAITING A PARADE.



THE POET LONGFELLOW'S BIRTHPLACE REPRODUCED BY THE STATE OF MAINE.



CURIOUS AND GROTESQUE INDIAN TOTEM-POLES FROM THE WILDS OF ALASKA.

JOAQUIN MILLER, THE POET, AT THE LONGFELLOW HOUSE.



BEAUTIFUL AND ARTISTIC CENTENNIAL PARK, ONE OF THE FINEST SECTIONS OF THE GROUNDS, WITH THE WASHINGTON BUILDING IN THE CENTRE.

ANIMATION AND BEAUTY OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.
BIG THROUGHS WITHOUT AND WITHIN THE GROUNDS, AND STRIKING FEATURES OF THE GREAT FAIR AT PORTLAND.

Building Up a Commonwealth by Printer's Ink

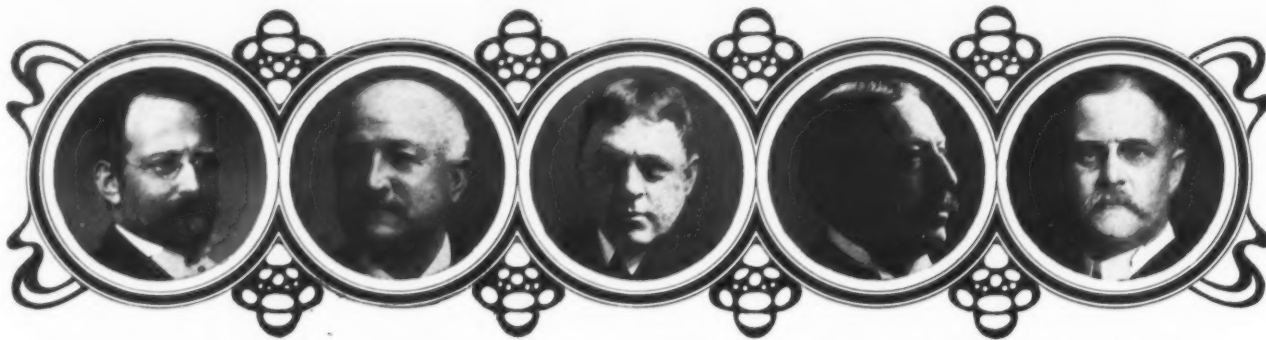
By
Hamilton Wright

LONG BEFORE the time of the great daily paper, the international weekly, or the Associated Press dispatch, rumor flew around the world to the uttermost parts of the world that gold had been discovered in California. So swiftly did it travel that adventurers of many lands, hearing the rumor, set their faces toward the Golden Gate, coming from unknown and remote corners of the globe, so remote, indeed, one would think as to be out of the reach of rumor. Yet they arrived in California almost simultaneously. The discovery of gold in California attained probably the most marvelous publicity that has ever been given to any region without the widespread use of printer's ink. Yet to-day in California printer's ink has been found a more effective agent in the development of the State and in inducing immigration than either the gold of '49 or the free government lands of the land bonanza days that followed gold. The difference between rumor, which Grecian fable tells travels with incredible rapidity and increases in volume as it travels, and printer's ink is as great as the difference between the pony express and the leased wire. Out in California the difference in results has been found to be as great.

It is a marvelous story of twentieth-century methods—this building up a State by printer's ink—and the success that has attended the work is the most remarkable tribute that could be given to the value of publicity. California is the pioneer State in the organized work of building up a commonwealth by printer's ink, yet the methods which have been pursued with such success in California have now been taken up in Hawaii, in Oregon, in Colorado, and in New Orleans. In California there is the California Promotion Committee, which represents one hundred and forty-eight chambers of commerce and development associations of the Golden State. In Hawaii there is the Hawaii Promotion Committee; in Oregon, the Oregon Development League; in Colorado, the Colorado Promotion and Publicity Committee. The success of these quasi-public institutions is a flattering comment on the value of publicity. The subscribers to these organizations share results with the rest of the community. They do not sell any land or property or get direct results, so that in their case one would not expect to find as great a belief in printer's ink as in the case of the merchant who advertises a specific article, and who can check up direct returns. Yet the men of California and of other States are finding that publicity is a paying means, and the best method of creating a market for their goods and of bringing in new settlers and industries to develop the natural resources of the region which they are exploiting.

Co-operation is the watchword which has made possible the success of the work in California. Out in the Golden State the one hundred and forty-eight chambers of commerce and development associations all closely work together through the central organization known as the California Promotion Committee. The community of interest plan prevails in the entire work. The chambers of commerce in the different counties of California appoint representatives to the county promotion committee of that county. These county promotion committees in turn form the counties committee of the California Promotion Committee. In addition to these, all great geographical districts are divided under district associations, and in one case twelve counties form an association organized to develop a great valley. These associations are represented on the advisory committee of the California Promotion Committee.

Of what benefit, you ask, is all this organizing? It is of the greatest benefit, in that it prevents jealousy and "knocking" between different communities. It is a protection to the incoming settler or industry; for the California Promotion Committee and its affiliated organizations in California have for their motto "There is room for everybody in California." Although there is, they say, in California no one place which is suited to the requirements of every one, yet there are in California localities which meet the needs of any one. Among all the organizations in California you will not find a single representative who will speak dishonestly of any other section, or who will advise a settler against going there when he knows that that locality is better adapted to the needs of the settler than the region which he represents. Once every year the development organizations in California meet at the annual State banquet of the California Promotion Committee. The Governor of the State, the presidents of California's two great universities, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, and David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, are present. In fact, almost everybody noted for progressiveness assembles at the annual State dinner, and men have come 600 miles to

HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE,
Governor of California.A. SBARBORO,
Chairman of the California
Promotion Committee.RUFUS P. JENNINGS,
Executive officer of the California
Promotion Committee.DR. DAVID S. JORDAN,
President of Leland Stanford,
Jr., University.DR. B. I. WHEELER,
President of the University
of California.

attend this dinner, some from inaccessible regions of California from whence the trip had to be made by stage, boat, and thence by railroad.

The work of State development is a subject of fascinating interest to Californians. A prominent merchant, who devotes much of his time to the work of the California Promotion Committee, told me that he regretted that his personal business was so large, for it interfered with his work to develop the State. Almost every visitor in California has noticed the intense loyalty of Californians to their golden commonwealth. From the boy who sells papers on the street to the bank president you will find the universal spirit. The first man whom the stranger engages in conversation will be glad to tell of the good things of California. This general sentiment in California has found its expression in the organization of the development system above referred to. The purposes of publicity and advertising are largely approved. The supervisors of every county in California are empowered to expend an amount equal to two cents on every hundred dollars of the total county assessment for advertising and publicity purposes.

The means which the Californian takes to arouse enthusiasm are not less original than are the methods by which the work is done effectively. Twice every year representatives of the 148 organizations meet together to discuss ways and means for co-operation and become better acquainted. An unique feature of the work are the business men's excursions throughout the State, given under the auspices of the California Promotion Committee. A recent excursion comprised a journey by special train over 1,400 miles. The journey lasted but four days and twenty-two cities were visited. The reception of the developers was truly Californian. Barbecues, brass-bands, and parades met them in every city. The orators grew hoarse on California topics, and when the visitors left, the residents of the local communities were filled with renewed ambition to further effort. Another journey took the party 150 miles by rail, then 100 miles through primeval redwood forests by stage to Eureka, on the coast north of San Francisco. The return journey was made by a chartered boat. A number of other excursions have been given, and almost every portion of the State is visited at regular intervals. The results of all this campaigning are apparent. Obscure and unsettled communities, which want most of all good strong men to develop their resources, have formed development associations and are publishing "literature." Tons

of this literature are being sent all over the world, and under the influence of the co-operative spirit the pamphlets are not of that exaggerated nature which more than often characterizes boom documents.

More settlers came to California in 1904 than in the combined years of 1849 and 1850. Not only this, but

printer's ink is a better immigration agent than gold, inasmuch as it appeals to a permanent population and not to the adventurer. Hundreds of industries are springing up. Great wheat ranches, a relic from the old Spanish times, are being divided so that incoming settlers may gain a foothold. Huge irrigation projects are being carried out. During 1904 water was run for the first time into canals having a capacity of irrigating 460,000 acres of land. Tourist hotel projects are under way. Electric-railroad lines are being built. Different counties of California are taking up the matter of planting palms along the county avenues, and on Arbor Day twenty-one miles of ornamental trees were planted along the roads of Fresno County alone. In fact, the methods for State development have a strong local effect, and the time will not be far distant when from San Diego County on the south almost to the base of Mt. Shasta on the north, a distance of almost 700 miles, the whole country will be gridironed with electric roads, and the streets and the county roads will be ornamented with palms.

There is no north or south in California, and this is remarkable because the State has a coast-line north and south of over 1,200 miles; but the people of California realize that the climate of the State is not determined by the distance north or south, but by altitude and the distance east and west. In order to bring out this fact, the United States Weather Bureau has recently decided to divide the State into valley, mountain, and coastal districts. Californians work together with united effort. They work for the whole State, and this is why the orange groves of Riverside, the vast redwood forests of the north coast, the big trees of Sierra, the dazzling whiteness of Mt. Shasta, the superb glories of Yosemite, will always be characteristic of our State—confident, self-reliant, and awaiting greater things of the future.

What Is Meant By "Lloyd's."

EVERY READER of the items of marine intelligence in the newspapers, and especially of the news concerning the movements of merchant vessels on the great seas, must be familiar with the word "Lloyd's." The house of Lloyd's stands in about the same relation to the world of shipping and marine insurance that the house of Rothschild does to the banking world. Sir Henry Haziier, secretary of Lloyd's, gives some interesting details of the history of this famous commercial enterprise. Lloyd's dates from the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and had its origin in a small coffee-house in Tower Street, London, kept by one Edward Lloyd. He was an enterprising man, and through his business contact with seafaring men and merchants enlisted in the foreign trade, foresaw the importance of improving shipping and the method of marine insurance. He was the founder of the system of maritime and commercial intelligence which has been developed into its present effectiveness.

The subjects of marine insurance are the ship, the cargo, and the freight, all of which may belong to different parties. In time of war there is what is termed the maritime risk—danger from accident, collision, and stranding—which is distinctly separate from the risk of capture and seizure by an enemy. This class of marine insurance had its inception in the conditions arising during the seven-year French-English war of 1757 to 1763. Lloyd's moved to Pope's Head Alley, London, in 1770, and in 1774 removed to the present quarters in the Royal Exchange. In 1871 Lloyd's was incorporated by act of Parliament. This act defined the objects of the society to be: First, the carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society; second, the protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping, cargoes, and freights; third, the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information with respect to shipping. The corporation of Lloyd's and the committee of Lloyd's, who are the executive body of the corporation, and the secretary of Lloyd's have practically nothing to do with marine insurance in the way of taking risks and paying losses. Their duty in this respect is to afford marine insurance brokers who wish to effect insurance a place of meeting with those who undertake the risks.

CELLARETTE, sideboard, sleeping-car, or ocean-steamer kit is incomplete without Abbott's Angostura Bitters. Adds zest and flavor, aids digestion.

Rhode Island: A Colonial Dame.

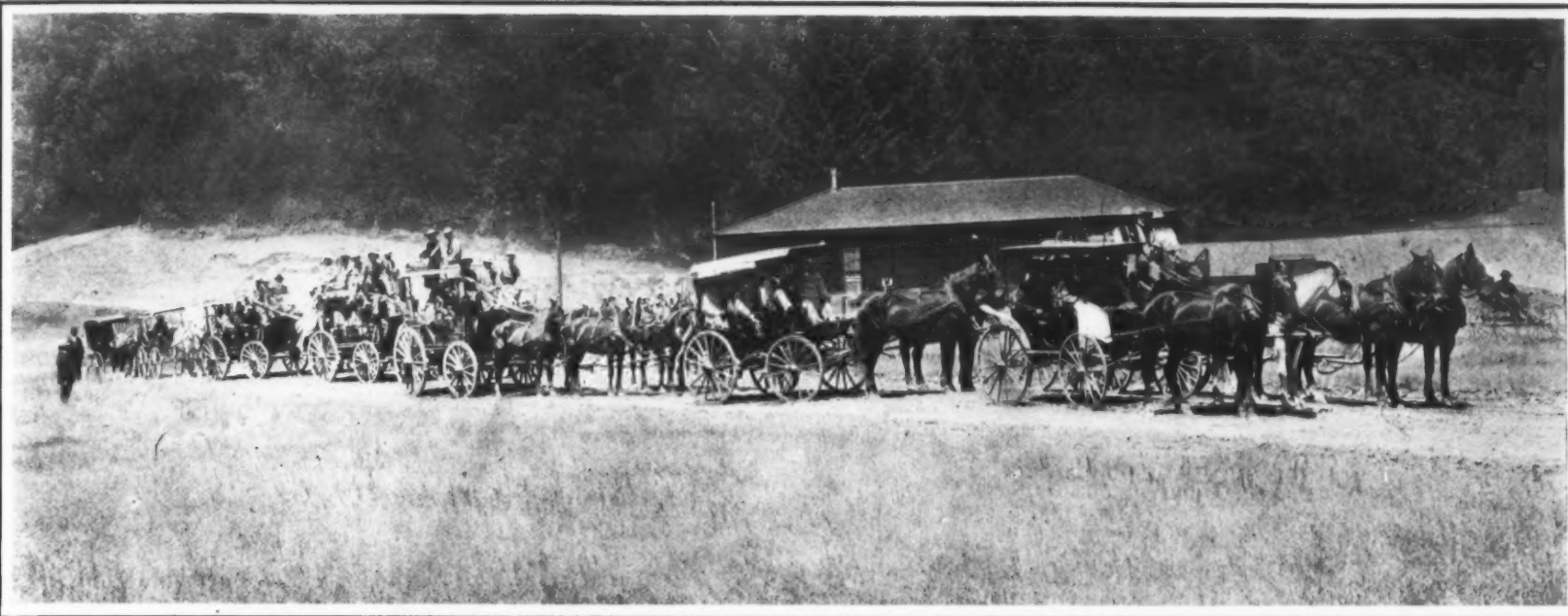
WHERE curves the silver-sanded shore
Of Narragansett Bay,
Rhode Island stands, a slender dame,
In sober gown of gray.
She wears a cap as white as foam
Upon the billow's crest,
And woodland violets decorate
The kerchief on her breast.

SHE dreams a dream of other days,
When from her forests broke
In azure columns to the sky
Canonchet's wigwam smoke;
Or when the sturdy colonies,
Her elder sisters, rose,
Defending Little Rhody's homes
From all marauding foes.

SHE looks toward the rolling sea,
From which in days of old
The privateers came sailing in
With silks and bar of gold.
A fleet of yachts at anchor lies,
Trim beauties all in white;
But nevertheless the long black ships
Will dawn upon her sight.

BEHOLD! on yonder cliffs, the first
In fashion's gay parade,
Her daughter, Newport, walks the beach
In diamonds and brocade;
But Little Rhody, still the same
Colonial dame of yore,
Is dreaming on the silver sands
Of days that are no more.

MINNA IRVING.



MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA PROMOTION COMMITTEE LEAVING SHERWOOD, THE LAST RAILWAY STATION, FOR A STAGE RIDE OF 100 MILES THROUGH THE REDWOOD FORESTS.



CROSSING THE EEL RIVER IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY, THE SHIPPING CENTRE OF THE VAST REDWOOD REGION.



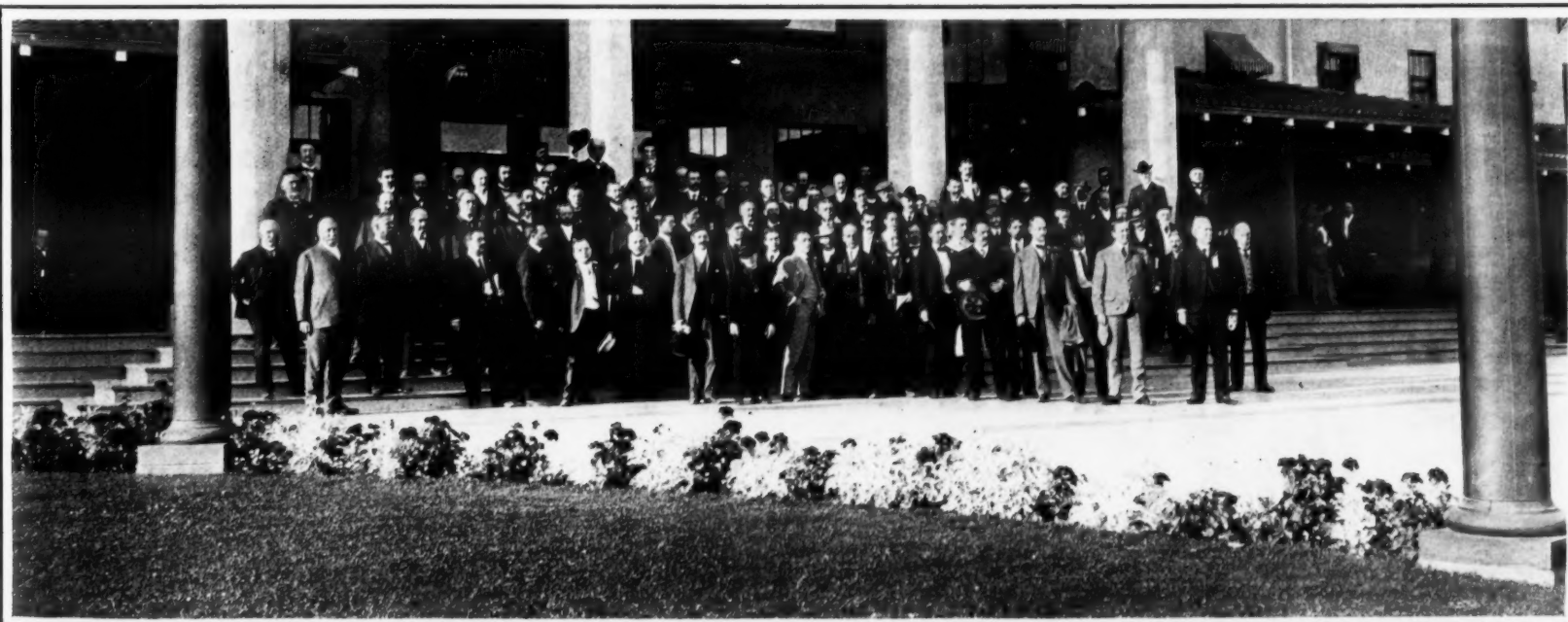
CALIFORNIA ENTHUSIASTS GATHERED ABOUT A REDWOOD STUMP WITH WILD RYE, WAIST-HIGH, AROUND ITS BASE.



GROUP OF VISITORS IN THE COMMERCIAL REDWOOD DISTRICT, WHERE THE TIMBER STANDS ARE THE DENSEST IN THE WORLD.



THE PROMOTION COMMITTEE ENTERTAINED BY THE HOSPITABLE RESIDENTS OF ONE OF THE PLACES VISITED.



SOLID CITIZENS FORMING THE PROMOTION COMMITTEE GROUPED ON THE STEPS OF A PICTURESQUE HOTEL IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

DEVOTED CITIZENS WHO ARE BUILDING UP A GREAT STATE.
STRIKING SCENES WITNESSED DURING A TOUR BY THE CALIFORNIA PROMOTION COMMITTEE TO AROUSE INTEREST
IN ITS WORK.—See opposite page.



Fighting a Fire in Our Greatest City

By Harry Beardsley



PEOPLE AND houses are packed more closely together in New York City than in any other spot on earth. Because it is an island and already well filled, little space remains on Manhattan for lateral growth; therefore the development in building, which continues rapidly and constantly, follows the line of least resistance, which is the vertical line. The new tenement-houses and apartment-houses are much taller than those built a decade ago. No more homes of the old "brownstone-front" type are erected; they do not make the most of the ground space which they occupy. Tall, slender dwellings, four or five or more stories high, are built instead. The newest hotels are the tallest. Formerly it was thought that a department-store should certainly not be more than five or six stories high; yet here has been constructed a great retail mercantile house that extends a dozen stories above the street. And in New York is the unusual instance of a building which reaches five stories below the ground, with the subway actually running through it!

There is no check to the making of tall buildings excepting the restriction of mechanical principles. A twenty-five-story structure on ground 100 feet square was recently said to be the limit by the head of the largest building contracting company in the country. Yet, with a larger base and heavier steel structure in the lower part, there is no reason why a building should not be much higher even than this. The tendency which makes buildings seem in form like immense inhabited chimneys increases enormously the danger of loss of life from fire, making heavier the load of responsibility of the fire department, and rendering more hazardous the occupation of the fireman.

Yet it is the proud boast of the New York fire-fighting organization that not since the old volunteer days "before the war" has a conflagration gotten away from them. This is true, undoubtedly, on account of the abundance and good quality of men and apparatus in the districts where the danger is the greatest, and because of the system which provides for the quick concentration at the point of peril of all the men and all the engines and all the implements for combating fire that can possibly be used.

The most aggressive and destructive conflagration that has occurred or that can be expected to occur—the extreme conditions—calls for the general alarm, the "two 9's." And when the "two 9's" are sounded the New York fire department throws on its rubber-coat, pulls down its metal helmet, and fights desperately. The extreme alarm calls into immediate service a small army of men and batteries of engines and trucks. It has been shown that at the most widespread and stubborn fire that ever gets a foothold among New York structures not more than 400 men can conveniently be employed. In response to the "two 9's," between this number and 350 are called into action, and with them a throng of thirty-six engines, ten trucks, two water-towers, 144 horses; and in command of this big force of men the chief of the department, two deputy chiefs, and eight chiefs of battalions.

At such a time the air for blocks around the centre of activity is filled with the smoke and smell of the fuel of these three dozen engines, the throb of their boilers, the clanging of their bells, and the doleful call of their whistles, and no matter whether the hour be 3 o'clock in the afternoon or 3 o'clock in the morning, the inevitable New York crowd is there, filled with eager curiosity, straining the police lines.

Before the general alarm, the "two 9's," is ever sounded five alarms are given in the down-town districts. A first alarm in the section of great skyscrapers calls to the scene four fire engines, two hook-and-ladder trucks, one water-tower, one deputy chief, and two battalion chiefs. A second alarm brings from farther up town four more engines, another truck, and another battalion chief. Suppose that the fire still progresses, a third alarm is sent in; and five engine companies, one truck, and another battalion chief respond. A fourth alarm is given, and five more engines and another truck soon arrive. The fire rages unchecked, and a fifth alarm calls six engines and still another truck, these trucks being provided with ladders that may be extended from seventy-five to eighty-five feet.

There are then at the fire twenty-four engines, six trucks, and about two hundred and fifty men. The places of many of these companies have been taken by companies farther away, which have moved up, so that no district is left entirely unprotected. But the fire still spreads, and the chief orders the "two 9's." At headquarters the alarm is heard in the distinct taps of a gong. There are nine taps in succession, then a pause, then nine more strokes of the gong; and these are followed by the number of the district in which the fire is burning. If this is twenty-three, for instance, the gong rings, two taps; pause; three taps. Engines from all directions start for the scene of disaster. Nine more engine companies, four trucks, one water-tower, three battalion chiefs, and one deputy chief hurry to re-enforce the large force already in action; and at the fire there are thirty-six engines, ten trucks, two water-towers, eight battalion chiefs, two deputy chiefs, and about three hundred and seventy-five men. The ground is matted with hose lines; firemen are everywhere, and experience has shown that with this great force opposing it the fire is soon exhausted and defeated.

Upon 3,200 firemen in greater New York is placed the responsibility of defending from flames four million people, about 300,000 buildings, and these extending over more than 209,000 acres of ground. Within the city limits of the metropolis is area enough for more than 2,500 farms of eighty acres each, and were the space allotted equally among the fire-fighting force, each man in the department would be responsible for sixty-five acres of ground. But the fire-houses, of course, are not distributed according to territory, but according to the height and density of buildings and the congestion of population, fire companies being located more closely together nearest the apex of the island. But with the increase of the work and responsibility of the firemen their facilities are improved. New York has one variety of fire-fighting apparatus which, I believe, is not used in any other city of America, and this is the searchlight engine, the invention of Chief Croker, present executive head of the department. In Manhattan there are two searchlight engines, and in Brooklyn there is one. In general appearance this engine is like the ordinary steamer used in forcing a stream of water. There is the same boiler and fire-box; but the energy of the steam in the boiler of a searchlight engine is used in propelling a dynamo, which generates a powerful current of electricity, supplying two great searchlights. These lights each have a brilliancy of 5,000 candle-power, and are like the searchlights of the battle-ships. From their places on the engine the shafts of illumination from

these lamps may be thrown in any direction desired. They are particularly useful in guiding a stream from a water-tower, this stream being directed from the ground to a height of from seventy-five to one hundred feet. In the darkness of night, without the searchlight, the stream might go wide of its mark. But in the steady glow of the shaft of light the quenching current of water may be directed with purpose, the light following the striking point of the stream as a spot-light follows the singer in a dark scene on the stage. These searchlight engines are, of course, night workers only. They go into service at sundown and are off duty at sunrise.

Another feature of this apparatus which is interesting is that these powerful lamps are portable. If it becomes necessary they may be lifted from their places by two men and carried to any point within a hundred feet of the base. The two lights are attached to the dynamo by 100 feet each of heavy insulated cable, which conducts the necessary current. Chief Croker's newest searchlight steamer is provided with smaller hand-lights, which may be carried into burning buildings, illuminating dark corners and guiding firemen in their perilous work when smoke and darkness blind them.

New York firemen have the best of living quarters. The new engine-houses, where the firemen sleep, are structures built to stand for a century, and they are supplied with all conceivable conveniences. The plumbing is of the best. There are shower-baths, and heated chests for drying clothes—when men come wet from fires—such as are used in the big laundries where quick work is done. And in the new engine-houses the firemen sleep in dainty beds, enameled and brass trimmed, and adorned with lace pillow-covers. One of the new engine-houses in New York, a building three stories high, cost \$65,000.

The pay of the firemen of the metropolis is not small. The salary of the chief is \$6,000 a year; of the deputy chiefs, of which there are five, \$4,200 a year; of the battalion chiefs, of which there are seventeen, \$3,300 a year; of captains of companies, \$2,160; lieutenants, \$1,800; engineers, \$1,600; firemen, first grade, \$1,400; firemen, second grade, \$1,200; firemen, third grade, \$1,000; firemen, fourth grade, \$800; firemen on probation, \$800. The term of probation of the fireman is thirty days. When that is over he becomes a fireman of the fourth grade, and advances year by year to first grade.

After twenty years of service in the department a fireman may retire on half pay. His retirement is not compulsory, however, if he is able to perform his duties; and there are New York firemen who have been in the department much more than a quarter of a century, and are still in active service. The regulations require that the man who becomes a fireman in New York must be twenty-one years of age and not over thirty.

In the down-town districts of New York the fireman's is not a life of leisure. At some of the engine-houses the alarms average seven a day; and even when there are no fires to be fought, the horses need to be rubbed down after each strenuous run and the apparatus cleaned and polished frequently. And its fire department costs New York City as much a year as those of Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, and Philadelphia combined. New York has 8,000 fires a year; Chicago, 6,000; St. Louis, 2,500; Boston, 1,600; and Philadelphia, 3,000.

THE WHITE SLAVE INFAMY

IT IMPOSES a heavy tax upon credulity to believe that men bearing the stamp of civilization and enlightenment could deliberately engage in such a traffic as that described by several speakers before the recent meeting of the Jewish Chautauqua at Atlantic City. Yet the facts were given here on indisputable authority, showing that a regular organization exists, with branches in all parts of Europe and this country, having for its object the procurement of young and innocent girls for dens of shame and iniquity. Stories to the effect that such an organization existed have been rife for years, but it has remained for investigators employed by the New York Council of Jewish Women to ascertain the truth, and the facts tend to show a situation far worse than had been rumored or imagined.

It appears from these disclosures that the traffickers in white slaves employ agents, men of education, good address, and attractive manners, to go from town to town throughout Europe, inducing bright young women, chiefly working girls, to emigrate to America under glittering promises of steady employment at large wages. These girls are either accompanied across the Atlantic by other agents, or are met on landing here by others of the same class and lured away to ruin. It is stated, as a fact, that hundreds of innocent and unsuspecting girls from other countries are thus brought to destruction every year through the devices of this execrable organization and its agents.

Not only this, but it is declared that branches of

this white-slave traffic exist in every large city in this country, employing men and women to prowl around railway stations and other resorts of travelers, on the watch for unprotected girls of every nationality. So extensive has this nefarious business become that American girls can no longer travel in safety alone. A number of philanthropic women connected with the New York Council of Jewish Women and other charitable and humane organizations propose to combat this monstrous evil by establishing a travelers' aid bureau in every large city in the country, with special paid attendants at the depots to care for girls traveling alone and to see that they do not fall in the hands of the harpies of the white-slave trade. These aid bureaus will also co-operate with like societies in Europe in an effort to detect and bring to punishment the creatures who are thus seeking to make gain of human flesh and blood.

If such an organization exists, as described—and it cannot now be doubted—for the systematic traffic in "white slaves," the efforts for its suppression should not be confined to a few philanthropic individuals and unofficial societies. These bodies should have the earnest, active, and energetic co-operation of the immigration officials, the steamship companies, and the police and other criminal authorities of every civilized land. The very existence of such a hellish business is an unutterable shame to civilization, and the shame and reproach will be greater still if every possible effort is not made to stamp the life out of this in-

famous trade. Years ago the civilized nations entered into a union to crush out the African slave trade, but here is a slavery infinitely worse calling for a similar union of effort. No language can fitly describe the hideous depravity of the men and women who deliberately engage in a business like this, and no punishment can be too severe for them when apprehended. Once within the grasp of the law, such criminals should be so dealt with that no civilized community will again be polluted and endangered with their presence. Persons capable of engaging in such a traffic are no more fit to be at large than a rabid dog or a venomous reptile, and should be dealt with accordingly. They are worthy of no mercy and no leniency, and none should be shown.

Working Too Hard.

WEAK, NERVOUS, AND RESTLESS?

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE restores strength, quiets the nerves, induces restful sleep. A most reliable constitutional tonic. Its benefits are lasting.

Milk Mixtures

for babies are many times dangerous in that the milk may become tainted. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is absolutely safe, being rendered sterile in the process of preparation. As a general household milk it is superior and always available.



FIREMAN AT THE ALARM-BOX IN A NEW YORK ENGINE-HOUSE.



DASH OF THE ENGINE TEAM INTO THE STREET IN RESPONSE TO A FIRE CALL.



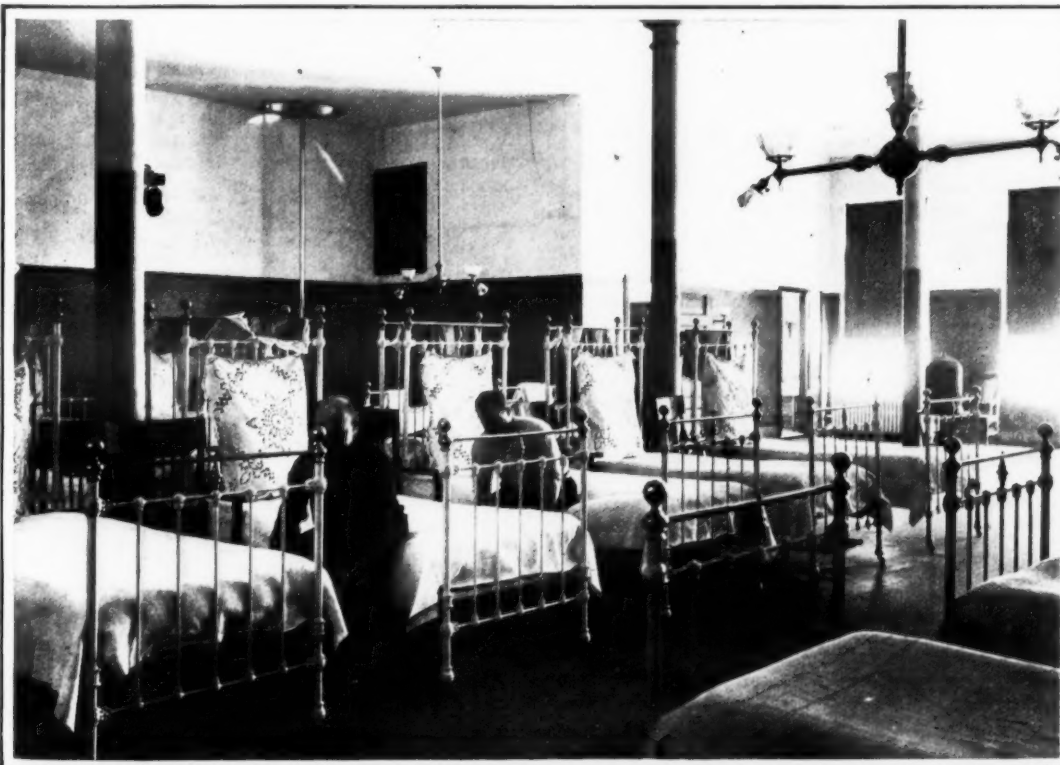
SPIRITED FIRE HORSES RUSHING TO THE SCENE OF CONFLAGRATION.



THE HORSES AT REST WHILE THE FIREMEN STRUGGLE AGAINST STUBBORN FLAMES.



A "TWO-NINES" FIRE IN NEW YORK—THE BURNING OF EXPRESS-COMPANY OFFICES IN LOWER BROADWAY.



LUXURIANT SLEEPING QUARTERS OF NEW YORK FIREMEN, WITH BRASS-TRIMMED BEDS AND LACE PILLOW-CASES.



HOW THE LIGHT IS DIRECTED FROM THE NEW SEARCHLIGHT-ENGINE INVENTED BY CHIEF CROKER.

LIFE AND LABOR OF NEW YORK'S FIRE-FIGHTERS.

TWO SIDES OF A THRILLING OCCUPATION IN WHICH MORE THAN THREE THOUSAND MEN IN THE METROPOLIS ARE ENGAGED.—*Photographs by T. C. Muller. See opposite page.*



MAKING INSURANCE PAY

The Story of a Chinese Trick in a White Man's Trade

By Alexander Boyle

LITTLE PETE was a full-blooded Chinese, and the greatest financier who ever left the coolie lands. Had he been born with a white skin instead of a yellow, he would have been a great politician. He was

gifted by nature and inclination for that form of intrigue which flourishes in municipal politics.

Some cynic of the day says that the successful man must be able to make other men as inaccurate in their judgment of him as he is accurate in his judgment of them. This sounds the keynote of Little Pete's character. The closer your association with him, the greater the probability that you would be deceived by him.

Little Pete, born of coolie parents, arrived in San Francisco ignorant of English, friendless, and with empty pockets. In twelve years he was the master of excellent English, rich, and a man of consequence within and without the Chinese colony.

His home in Chinatown achieved the ideal of sumptuous Oriental luxury. His wife wore jewels that a millionaire's wife might well covet. The most fashionable tailor made his American clothes. He was a connoisseur of wines. His cigars were manufactured for him from a special mixture of his own selection.

And yet Little Pete was solid Chinese. With an original capital of brain, he combined American enterprise with Oriental craft, and collected a luxurious income as a dividend.

One scarcely could pick up a San Francisco newspaper without seeing his name. He was interested in a score of ventures usually considered exclusively Caucasian. He owned stock in street railways and a department store, was interested in horse-racing, and had invested in a daily newspaper.

He sold his stock in the railway just before an opposition company paralleled its tracks, disposed of his department-store interests for five times their worth to a Chinese syndicate, kept his interest in the newspaper, and made close upon \$90,000 in the greatest racing swindle that ever disgraced the sport in the West.

It was this man, this Chinese gamin, this gambler, corrupter of police, and speculator in shady transactions, that tried the seeming impossibility of making a lawful profit out of life insurance without the usual preliminary of dying.

During the period of his greatest prosperity, when his name was as familiar to San Franciscans as that of the mayor, Little Pete presented his card at the office of a well-known attorney.

"I think I insure my life," said the Chinese, after the handshake. "I think I like your advice."

"Advice upon what?" queried the attorney.

"How I get my life insured. I know very little 'bout life insuring. I know nothing 'bout rich, sure-pay companies. I think it more cheap to pay for good advice now than maybe lose all by and by. So I come to see you. I think I insure my life in two companies—\$25,000 each company. I want you find best companies, and get best price for me."

"Nothing could be simpler," replied the lawyer, naming two well-known concerns.

"Very well," said Little Pete; "I will be much obliged if you speak to companies and make papers right, so no hole left in bargain. I suppose they want doctors see me? Yes? Very well. I see them any day this week. I not detain you longer. Good-bye."

He closed the door behind him as he left the office, then reopened it and spoke from the doorway:

"I forget tell you," he said, "to have papers made good if I have accident or die suddenly any way. I go much on railways and it is good to look out for everything."

Little Pete was thirty-seven years old at that time and in perfect health—a "good risk." The policies were speedily drawn, the premium paid, and the life of the Chinese became worth \$50,000 to two American corporations.

It was just a fortnight later that the managers of the insurance companies opened their papers at breakfast and found Little Pete's name staring at them from the head-lines of the first page.

A highbinder war was raging in Chinatown. The Hop Sing society had shot down a member of the Suey Yings early on the preceding evening. By midnight the Suey Ying hatchet-men had retaliated by killing two Hop Sing men as they left the theatre. The Hop Sings, in their fury, placarded the town with posters, offering \$5,000 for the death of Little Pete, president of the Suey Yings. The latter was besieged at his home and an extra platoon of police was on guard to prevent further bloodshed.

It was at this point in the narrative that the thought of the newly-made \$25,000 policies chilled the spines of the insurance men.

Telephonic communication with the police verified the newspaper accounts and furnished the additional information that a volley of bullets had just been fired into Little Pete's front windows from the roof of a building across the street.

An inspection of the policies convinced the insurance managers that their companies were liable, beyond hope of dispute, if Little Pete died by a highbinder's bullet.

That some chicanery lay beneath the strange coincidence of the large policies and the closely following attack on Little Pete's life seemed obvious. But how?

"We don't have to pay unless he is killed, and there will be no fictitious death worked on us," the perplexed managers assured themselves. "Things look funny, but the fellow certainly won't get himself killed for the sake of the policy money. Where can the trickery come in?"

A visit from Little Pete's attorney enlightened them. This attorney, the same who had attended to the drawing of the policies, was summoned to Little Pete's home by an urgent message. He found the doors and windows of the house barricaded as if for the onslaught of an army, and only gained admission to the room where Little Pete sat after having passed through three doors, each of which was locked and barred behind him before the next was opened.

"Quite warlike here," said the Chinese in greeting his visitor. "But I must be careful, very careful, or they get me, sure."

Pete pushed a box of cigars toward his guest, and proceeded with the business of the conference.

"My friend," he said, "you are my attorney in this business. I am going tell to you, and you are bound, sure, eh, to keep secret close?"

"Of course," answered the lawyer.

"Very well," continued Pete. "First I explain why they offer \$5,000 for my blood, then I tell you your work."

"Do you know what cause the three killings last night? Do you know why I lie behind these three doors and tight windows? Just \$1.40 is why."

"Funny, eh? I don't mean that \$1.40 or \$1,400 or \$14,000 will stop fight now. But it would seven weeks past."

"I explain to you. Two months ago member our society lost \$1.40 in fantan club. He says fantan dealer robbed him. I don't know—maybe so, maybe not. Any way, he think it and he demand his money back. Club refuse. Then our society, as Chinese society has to do, sent his demand to Hop Sing society, which has for member the man who own gambling club. Hop Sings refuse pay \$1.40. I know that sure before we send for it, but I ask it jus' same as president should."

"Then I give our member \$1.40 out our treasury, and tell him let whole business drop. Not so. He is too big fool. He want revenge, so hide in doorway opposite fantan club and kills game dealer who robs him. That was six, maybe seven, weeks ago. You maybe read 'bout it in newspapers."

"Hop Sings hold meeting right 'way and send for all their fighting men. I don't want fight. I ask for talk. My society offer \$1,000 for fault of our member. They refuse. We ask what they want. They say, '\$5,000 and surrender murderer to police.'"

"We never can do that. Highbinder societies settle troubles without judges or policemen. No highbinder, I guess you know, ever been punished for murder in any court here. We cannot give up our man. That sure break up our society. We offer \$2,000, then \$3,000, then \$5,000 to settle trouble. All offers they refuse, and with last answer comes word that if we not surrender the man by next sunlight shooting will begin and reward will be posted on all walls in Chinatown for head of Suey Ying president—that's Little Pete's head."

"Then I know that this" (pointing to the barred doors and steel shutters on the windows) "is good thing to have. It was that day, my friend, that I tell you to get those life-insuring papers. First I stop fighting for two weeks by pretending do what Hop Sings want, but say man was out of city. Inside two weeks I say I bring him back."

"The insuring papers signed and stamped all right, the two weeks pass without me giving up our man, and now I am in here, with highbinders waiting for me outside, and down-town insuring companies 'fraid like everything for fear next evening paper tell how they kill me."

"But what have I to do with all this?" inquired the attorney, whose amazement had become more manifest at each turn in the narrative.

"Just coming to that," said Little Pete. "I think this war last long time, sure. Hop Sings want fight. They wait long time get chance fight me. Jealous, you know. Very well. I must be protected day and night. I must have bodyguard close at my side. Hop Sings know how to wait. Maybe one month from now, maybe one year from now; but if I stay here they get me sure. I can't go 'way for one year yet. Then I go back China and live like king's prince. But while I stay and close up business I must have armed man—good, quick, sure shot, too—always at my arm. Maybe they kill me, anyway. Nobody

know; but bodyguard I must have."

He leaned forward, smiling, and laid his long, slender fingers on the attorney's knee.

"Insuring companies must pay for bodyguard. That is your work," he said. "You explain to them."

The attorney gasped.

"Not be hard work," continued Little Pete. "You tell them talk to chief of police. Then they know how much less than \$50,000 my life worth. When chief say he can't keep policeman always with me, and companies know lack of one sure cost them \$50,000, they be willing pay cost of bodyguard. Sure, I tell you."

Little Pete rubbed his palms with the movement of a man having achieved a pet design.

"I laugh," said he, exultingly, "to think bodyguard will cost them just what I paid for papers. Insuring is fine thing, eh, but free insuring still better, eh?"

"But did you go to all this trouble for the sake of saving the price of a bodyguard?" asked the attorney as he was about to depart.

"Oh, no; not jus' for that," said his client. "For long time I keep \$50,000 in cash laid in bank for my wife in case I die. So I think that if I insure my life for \$50,000 I have that \$50,000 in bank for myself. Jus' same finding money, eh?—\$50,000 for me now when I'm 'live, \$50,000 for my wife when I die, and free bodyguard, all price one insuring paper. Sure, insuring is good business—for me."

It was eight months later that Little Pete, arm in arm with a man whose coat pocket bulged with a revolver, left his home and sauntered to a Chinese barber-shop half a block away. The highbinder war apparently was forgotten. The Hop Sings had made no sign and Chinatown long since had taken on its accustomed aspect. But Little Pete had not relaxed his caution. Not once in those eight months had he showed himself without an armed man at his elbow.

Little Pete chatted with his bodyguard as the barber lathered his forehead. As he lay in the chair a newsboy reached the corner fifty feet away with the sporting edition of the evening paper.

"Bulletin h-e-yer! All de winners in de races. Pa-a-per!" shouted the lad.

"Say, Jim," said Little Pete to his bodyguard, "jus' go out and get paper, will you? I put big bet on last race."

The man rose and went out. Five seconds later as he reached the corner two Chinese ran down the steps of the barber-shop and drew revolvers from the sleeves of their blouses. Both guns cracked and Little Pete sank back in the chair with a hole in his forehead while his murderers disappeared in the rear of the shop.

The bodyguard, rushing back with the paper in his hand, found Little Pete dead and the murderers gone. His enemies, vigilant, patient, silent, implacable, had seized the first unguarded moment in eight months and earned their bloody reward.

Chinese vengeance may be slow, but it is certain.

Little Pete's widow collected the \$50,000 insurance money, and there is a curious item in the expense accounts of two insurance companies labeled "for protection of client." Also there is an inviolable rule in the offices of these two companies which prohibits the issuance of policies to Chinese.

Red Tape in Will-making.

RED TAPE obtains in legal circles to such an extent that it has become difficult in Great Britain to draw up a will so nearly correct in all its phraseology that it may not be contested. The omission of the word "of" in many instances has brought on legal duels and caused the expenditure of thousands of dollars. One wealthy Englishman left £40,000 "to the children of my late brother (name) and my said sister (name)." The absence of the word "of" before "my said sister" made no end of trouble. A large amount of money was spent in fighting the will, but the children of the said sister never got a penny.

Cuticura Soap,

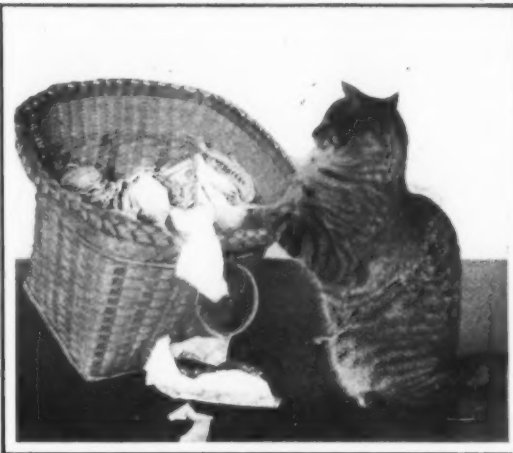
THE WORLD'S FAVORITE SKIN-PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING EMOLLIENT. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The world's favorite skin soap is Cuticura, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, eczemas, itches and chafings, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

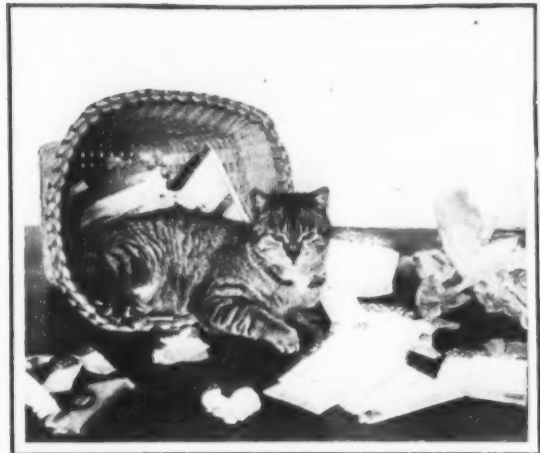




"This looks like a good bed."



"Wonder if I can tip it over."



"Isn't this cozy?"

HOW THE CUTE CAT FOUND A RESTFUL COUCH.—Sarah Weaver, New York.



(SECOND PRIZE.) THE TRUANT BOY.—Nellie Coutant, Indiana.



TYPICAL AND INTERESTING FAMILY IN CHINA.—Soo Hoo Tle, Massachusetts.



(THIRD PRIZE.) UNIQUE PICTURE OF A DIVER IN MID-AIR JUST AFTER LEAPING FROM THE DIVING-PLATFORM.
Dr. Edward Chapin, New York.



THE RETURNED WANDERER WELCOMED HOME.
J. E. Boos, New York.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) THE GREAT BEND OF THE OHIO RIVER AT CINCINNATI—EAST END OF THAT CITY IN THE FOREGROUND, AND PART OF DAYTON, KY., ACROSS THE STREAM.
J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—OHIO WINS.

SIGNIFICANT AND PLEASING PICTURES, RARE PRODUCTS OF THE SKILL OF EXCELLENT ARTISTS.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 214.)



The Home and the Household



IT IS ASSERTED that most well-bred people in these days are the slaves of an arbitrary and reasonless code of social rules. Several pleas have recently been made in the public prints for an abatement of this rigor.

A Point of Etiquette

We have been told that we are becoming "Chinese" in our insistence upon insignificant details of behavior. This may be so. Foreigners have so long accused us of "rudeness," "barbarous manners," and the like, that the pendulum is possibly swinging too far the other way, in the quarter where there is leisure for the observance of the niceties of etiquette.

There is one point on which there is no danger, however, of overdoing this matter. The etiquette of the visitor is apparently as yet little understood. It surely is not generally practiced. Yet in these days of quick and cheap transportation, and when everybody is either visiting or being visited continually, there is no excuse for neglecting the ethics or the outward formalities of hospitality—on either side.

Here is an actual case in illustration. In March, Ruth writes to Cousin Jane as follows: "Sometime during the summer papa and I are going to take a trip. Be sure we shall visit you if we can possibly manage it." Cousin Jane writes hospitably back: "I am to be at home during all of June and July. Don't fail to come—but let me hear beforehand, so that we can plan for the best of times." No word from Ruth, though June arrives and dances through half of its songful and leafy days. Cousin Jane has only one guest-chamber, and Cousin George, Uncle Theron and his wife, and Old-schoolmate Susanna have all intimated that they might descend upon her during June or July.

On the 20th of June comes a telegram from Ruth: "I reach town at nine to-night. Papa, later." That morning Uncle Theron and his wife had arrived. The men of the family had all gone to business before the telegram came. Telephone messages fly. Eldest son Tom cannot meet Ruth. He has an engagement. Nephew Sam cannot—has to work to-night overtime. Youngest son Henry says he can—but as Henry never yet has been able to find the person whom he is sent to meet, Cousin Jane naturally dislikes to intrust him with the commission. The one maid looks black and sulky. She never saw "a fambly what had so much comp'ny."

The weather is hot and the boys hate to be "doubled up," even when chill winter reigns. Cousin Jane sees with her mind's eye the dismay which will prevail when they come home and find their "things" thrust into one room. The apartment sacred to Tom is hastily swept, dusted, and the bed freshly prepared. A new cake of soap, abundant towels—all the little refinements which modern taste decrees—are provided. Ruth must be made comfortable, no matter whether poor Tom, who works hard and deserves to have his wishes consulted, likes it or not.

Ruth arrives. Cousin Jane had planned to spend this evening at one of the pleasure beaches with Uncle Theron and his wife. They had to go to-night or never—and the party is spoiled for them because Cousin Jane cannot go. But she sends all the others and stays at home to receive the courteous Ruth. It is half-past nine when she arrives.

"Have you had your dinner, Ruth?"

"Oh, I don't want any dinner."

"I see you haven't had it. Now come right out into the dining-room with me. My maid is not in, but there is plenty to eat."

Ruth protests—but she is plainly famishing—and a good meal is spread before her. At last she is fed, bathed, and put to bed. In her horror of the fiendish cockroach, Cousin Jane steals down after it is all over and washes the dishes and gathers up all the crumbs. The whole family and two visitors had been "upset," just because a heedless girl had waited until the last moment before telling them that she was going to descend upon them at that particular time.

A few days later Cousin Jane inquires, "Where do you visit after you leave here, Ruth?"

"At Portland."

"Have you written them that you are coming?"

"Oh, that was all arranged last winter."

"But don't they know the day and hour?"

"Oh, mercy, no, Cousin Jane! I shall telegraph just before I go."

"But they doubtless have other guests coming. They may be planning to go off for a day or two."

Some one may be sick. You should write at once."

"But I am not sure whether I shall go on Saturday or Monday. It depends on papa."

"Then write and tell them that."

"But then I shall have to write again."

"What if you do? Write again and again, rather than let people remain in entire darkness about your intentions. What is a postage-stamp, and what is your time, compared with the possible trouble you might make if you should come down on them without warning? Now write, and write at once. Tell them what train you mean to take, and whether you will have had dinner or lunch, or whatever it may be, before you get there, and that you will write again if you change your mind. They may not know whether

hospitality by thoughtless and inconsiderate guests has caused a large share of the wrinkles on their faces and their doctors' bills."

The great difficulty lies, probably, with early training. Cousin Jane's little sermon appeared to be news to Ruth. Hospitality—and both sides of it—should be taught in all its branches to the young, just as all the other virtues are, by line upon line and precept upon precept.

KATE UPSON CLARK.

HOW TO get on and off a street-car seems simple enough for any one to do easily, but did you ever

notice how very few women manage the feat with any degree of safety to life and limb, to say nothing of

Women's Awkwardness on Street-cars

grace? Even in New York City, where the street-cars run at intervals of seconds in place of minutes, it is not unusual to see a young matron, with a baby and a day's shopping in her arms, holding up the entire line and causing the worried conductor to say cynical things just because she is getting off the car backward, when it would be quite as easy for her to get off the other way. Why she does this it would take the wisdom of Solomon to discover, but she does, and in such majority that she has caused the street-car companies in many cities to post rules, illustrated with photographs, of just how to get off. Always get off with the face toward the front of the car or facing the direction in which the car is moving, is the sum and substance of it all. If this rule is observed in boarding the car it is quite easy, but not advisable, to mount the car when it is in motion, as we so often envy our brothers doing. But try mounting a moving car with your back toward the direction in which the car is going, and see what happens. It will send your hat and packages "galley west," as your small brother would say, and will very likely send you with them. The athletic girl is a positive joy to the street-car man, for she watches her brother and imitates him. But the feminine passengers in general are responsible for the worried expression on the conductor's face, for he is always on the lookout, expecting one to get off the car the wrong way when the car is still in motion, and sustain a fall for her awkwardness. Always grasp the post with the hand nearest the car when you are facing the direction in which the car has been moving. Once faced the right way the rest will come naturally; just climb on, and there you are. To get off, observe the same rule, and you will soon be the wonder and admiration of the men folk in your family and all other men who happen to see you.

HARRIET QUIMBY.

A Remarkable Experiment.

SOME OF THE wonders coined by Mr. H. G. Wells's imagination may soon come true. Dr. Le Bon, a well-known scientific investigator, has, according to report, made a discovery fraught with possibilities hitherto only dreamed of by novelists with a fertile fancy. An experiment which he accidentally effected may lead to a terrific death-dealing invention, which would be remarkably similar in its results to the mysterious process by which, in "The War of the Worlds," the Martians slay the inhabitants of the earth from a distance without visible weapons. Dr. Le Bon was experimenting with the Hertzian rays in his laboratory. Suddenly he was surrounded by what he describes as a rain of fire falling upon him from all the metallic objects in the room. The experiment has led him to conclude that it would be possible to construct large metallic mirrors capable of reflecting Hertzian rays, without diminishing their power, to a distance of several miles. The rays thus reflected would, while remaining invisible, ignite any explosive substance they encountered, such as stores of gunpowder in magazines, shells in guns, and even cartridges in a soldier's belt. If an inventor ever works out the doctor's theory in a practical way he will thus be enabled to inflict death at a distance almost as mysteriously as did the Martians in the story. Notably the doctor points out that war-ships would be particularly vulnerable to the reflected Hertzian rays, owing to the extensive use made of electricity for all purposes on board, and that torpedoes, while they are being carried by vessels, could be exploded at a distance with terrific effect by the enemy for whose destruction they were intended.



PROPER WAY OF BOARDING A STREET-CAR. Schmidt.



WRONG WAY OF BOARDING A CAR. Schmidt.



RIGHT WAY OF GETTING OFF A STREET-CAR—STEPPING FORWARD IN THE DIRECTION THE CAR IS RUNNING.—Schmidt.



WRONG WAY OF GETTING OFF—STEPPING BACKWARD AGAINST THE DIRECTION THE CAR IS MOVING. Schmidt.

there is a dining-car on your train or not, or whether you happen to have the money in your pocket to pay for a meal. You may have spent ten dollars for a locket that suited you—all the money you had, just as when you came here—when you were prepared to starve rather than ask for food. You can't write too often nor be too explicit in your statements, when you are going to pay a visit to people who live in a modest way. Of course, when you enter the establishment of a millionaire, where a special maid can be detailed to wait upon you, and there are carriages and automobiles and steam yachts to depend upon, and a dozen rooms all ready and waiting for any guest who may happen in—that is a different matter—though you must be punctilious with them, also, to some extent.

"But if I write so often, don't you think it looks as if I expected a great fuss made over my visit? Don't you think it looks as if I thought my coming was an overpoweringly important event?"

"No; not if you write in the proper way. Tell them you do this only in order to save bother and misunderstanding. Every hostess will appreciate it, especially the hostess with few servants. There are enough trials in this life without adding unnecessary ones, and most housekeepers will tell you that the abuse of their



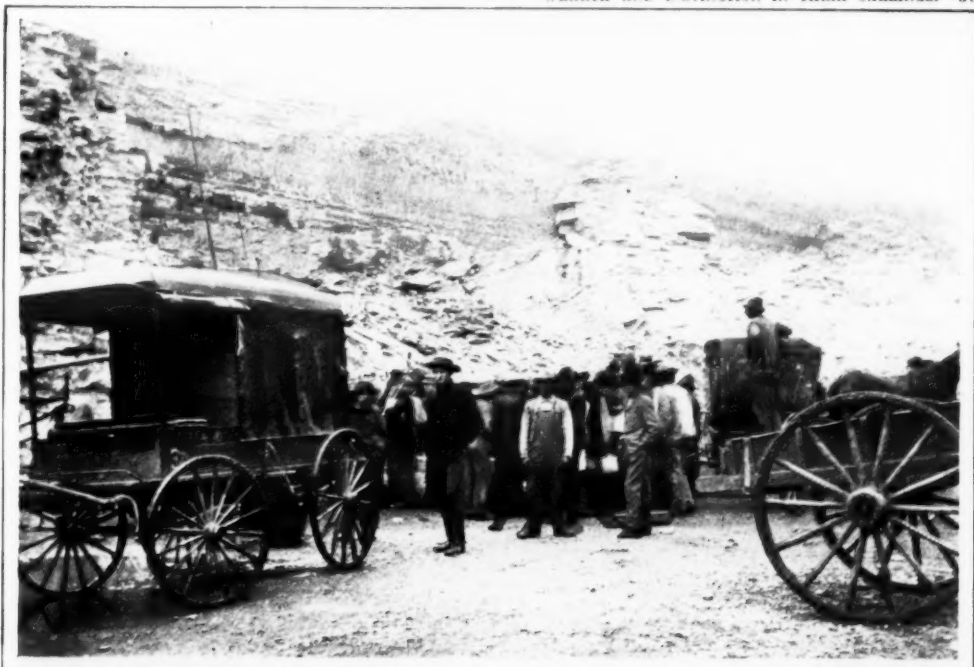
UNCLE SAM'S NEWEST SUBMARINE, "THE PLUNGER," IN WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TAKES A SPECIAL INTEREST, EVEN BEING CREDITED WITH A DESIRE TO MAKE A DESCENT IN IT.—Arthur E. Dunn.



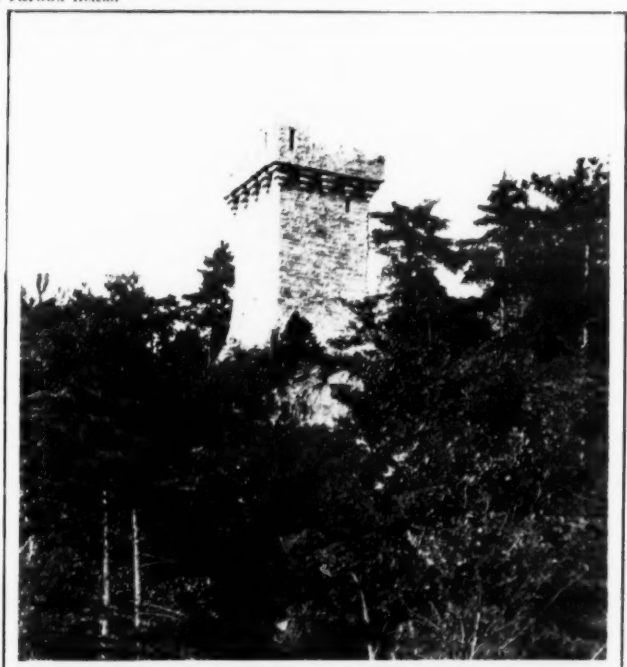
TERRIBLE WRECK ON THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILWAY, NEAR NORFOLK, VA., IN WHICH FIFTY LIVES WERE REPORTED LOST—TRESTLE WHERE TRAIN WENT INTO RIVER FROM OPEN DRAW.
W. E. Culpepper.



NEGRO BUSINESS MEN FROM MANY QUARTERS, AT THE RECENT SESSION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE IN NEW YORK CITY. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON (X) OCCUPIES A SEAT IN THE FOREGROUND, AND AROUND HIM ARE MANY NEGROES WHO HAVE GAINED WEALTH AND DISTINCTION IN THEIR CALLINGS.—Jessie Tarbox Beals.



LIMESTONE CLIFF WHICH FELL RECENTLY AT ORMEOD, PENN., AND FATALLY CRUSHED TWELVE EMPLOYEES OF THE LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT CO.—THOUSANDS OF TONS OF ROCK SLIPPED WITHOUT WARNING, BURYING THE UNFORTUNATE MEN ALIVE.—George Zimmerman.



MEMORIAL TOWER RECENTLY DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL ETHAN ALLEN—ERECTED ON THE FARM WHERE THE FAMOUS REVOLUTIONARY HERO LIVED AND DIED, NEAR BURLINGTON, VT.—W. B. Howe.

CURRENT EVENTS DEPICTED BY THE FAITHFUL CAMERA.

PICTURES OF OCCURRENCES OF SPECIAL INTEREST HAPPENING IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Renting Hens—A Surprising Industry

By
Harry Beardley

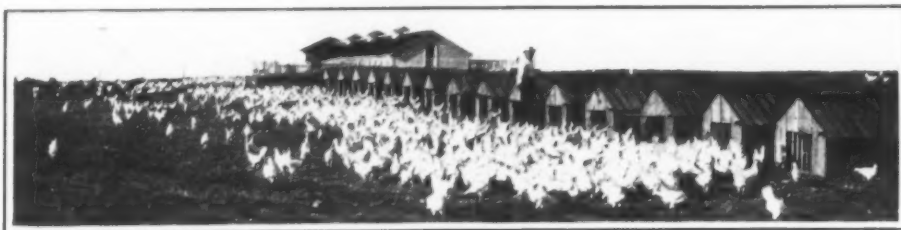
CORNING, CAL., August 15th, 1905.

IT WAS a long time ago, probably before the days of our grandfathers, that some malevolent person, having in mind both a poem and a natural function, first sprung the now noted pun, "The Lay of the Hen." Here in California I have found the American hen on an entirely new and startling lay. She rents herself out for a price. She has sold herself into slavery—that is, looking at the situation from the hen's point of view. From the human viewpoint, our hen is lending herself to a most useful, unique, ingenious, and practicable industrial enterprise. Without further preliminaries let me describe the proposition briefly.

You may have heard of the Maywood Colony in California. It was founded by Warren N. Woodson, who is still its proprietor, and is situated in the Sacramento valley, north of the city of Sacramento, and on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad that runs between San Francisco and Portland. In this colony and the town of Corning, which is its centre, 3,000 people are living among orchards and vineyards that cover 30,000 acres of land, and on which are more than one million fruit-trees—peaches, pears, oranges, apricots, prunes, figs, almonds, olives, and others. The Maywood Poultry Farm, the organization which is conducting the hen-renting enterprise, is one of the features of the Maywood Colony. This Farm has only recently begun operations, and it now owns absolutely 10,000 hens. This number is to be increased until there are 100,000, making this by far the largest poultry farm in the world. All the birds of the Farm are pure-blood Leghorns, with white feathers and vivid combs, and they are the "white slaves" of the colony. The Farm rents these hens in lots of 500 or 1,000, or in multiples of 1,000, to the colonists, under conditions which make it possible for the new arrival at Maywood to begin at once to receive a regular income from the chickens which belong to the Farm, the amount of the income depending upon the number of hens rented. The hens are never sold, only leased for a term of two years. They are then returned to the farm, fattened, and sent to market as "fowl."

To illustrate the method of procedure, I will take the instance of a Brooklyn lawyer, who not long ago joined the Maywood Colony at Corning. He first bought for \$500 one of the ten-acre lots which are a part of the 500-acre tract immediately adjoining the breeding-houses of the poultry farm, this tract being held by Proprietor Woodson for new settlers. Having established himself, the new colonist complied with the first condition imposed by the poultry concern. Following specifications laid down by the organization to insure comfort, convenience, and sanitation for the hens, the Brooklyn man built four hen-houses. Then he rented 1,000 hens, each hen-house holding 250 birds. In California, where there are no winters, hens lay all the year round, although they are most prolific in the spring. The new colonist at once began to get results from the hens. Every day he sells the fresh eggs, through a selling system which is a part of the general plan of the Farm. The rent which he pays for the laying Leghorns is four cents out of each dozen eggs which he sells. His experience shows that each hen will earn, net, \$1.00 a year, so that his profit for the thousand averages \$1,000. Aside from this, his ten-acre tract is being planted in fruit and vegetables, the latter sustaining him and his family; the former developing into an income-producing proposition within a few years.

This poultry plant at Maywood is conducted in a systematic manner that is most interesting. It is the business of the manager to keep the supply of hens up to the demands of the colonists, consequently a large number of chickens must be hatched out each year. All this is done not by the mother-hens, but by incubators. There are six of these in one building, each incubator holding 500 eggs. Artificial heat develops the germ of life, and in twenty-one days three thousand young feather-ball chicks are brought into the world. These are taken immediately to the brooder, which is attached to the incubator house, and is an immensely long structure, 140 feet from end to end. On each side of a centre aisle in the brood-house are the pens of the offspring of the incubator. The brooder is heated throughout with hot water-pipes. These pass through the pens and under a low, flat covering, which is a refuge for the chicks—a substitute, in fact, for the protecting wings and breast of the mother-hen. Each chick remains in the brooder five weeks, and each week is spent in a different pen.



ONE OF TEN COLONIES OF 1,000 CHICKENS EACH ON THE MAYWOOD POULTRY FARM, WITH THE BROODER COOPS THAT SHELTER THE CHICKENS.



TYPICAL MAYWOOD HEN-HOUSE ACCOMMODATING 250 HENS.

During the first week the infants are in the pen nearest the centre of the building, where the heating apparatus is located. Week by week they are moved farther away from the centre, until during the fifth week they occupy the pens at the end of the building and farthest away from the greatest heat. At the close of the fifth week they are placed in coops outside the brooder house, being old enough to do without artificial warmth. Each pen has two parts—an open space where the chickens may run and take their feed, and the low, flat shed, with the roof only as high as their backs, and a curtain of burlap, where the chickens may retire for warmth, as they would naturally run to their mother's protecting feathers.

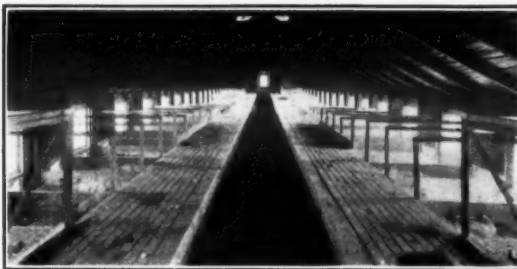
"I have always understood," I remarked to the proprietor of the Poultry Farm, "that one of the first duties of the mother-hen was to teach her young ones how to scratch for their food. Do the artificially reared chickens miss this instruction?"

"They know how to hustle for food just as well as the others," was the reply. "It is all a matter of instinct, apparently."

Wheat, meat, and fine rock are the diet of these Maywood chickens. The meat for the adult birds is fed to them raw; that for the young ones is cooked. Like the garrison of a besieged city, these chickens live on horse-flesh; and it requires a sacrifice every week for chicken food of two old derelicts, which are bought for the purpose. It is the cheapest meat that can be had, and the poultry association is conducted on a commercial rather than a sentimental plan. The vast brooder-house, with its myriad of animated balls is a strange picture; the "peeps" from thousands of weak little throats unite in a great clamor which seems to make the very air quiver, and the din is augmented five-fold when the meat is distributed. The little chicks, filled with carnivorous ferocity, catch the bits of horse-flesh and tussle and rush and scramble like football players as each one tries to get the advantage.

But the period of childhood is soon past. The male birds are technically called cockerels. Excepting those which are reserved for breeding purposes, they are shipped away for market to become "broilers" in the hotels and restaurants of San Francisco and other California cities.

At seven months the hens are old enough to be rented. From the age of seven months to that of two years they yield the most abundant product of



INTERIOR OF AN ENORMOUS BROODER-HOUSE, WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 5,000 CHICKS.

eggs. Each white Leghorn lays an average of thirteen dozen eggs a year, this being a conservative estimate. The average wholesale price of eggs in California for six months of 1904, as shown by the statistics compiled by the California Promotion Committee, was nearly twenty-three cents. Allowing an average price of twenty cents per dozen, the product of each Maywood hen would amount to two dollars and sixty cents a year. The deduction of rent of four cents a dozen, and a further amount for food

and the incidentals of maintenance, would reach about one dollar and sixty cents, so that one dollar a year as the earning capacity for each Leghorn is considered a fair average. The Maywood colony is in the heart of a great grain region, so that the cost of feed is very low.

The hen-houses of those colonists who have gone into the egg business are built on an intelligent plan. The interiors are painted with crude petroleum and creosote, which prevents the existence of vermin, the worst enemy of poultry, and are so arranged that they may be cleaned conveniently and thoroughly, and so situated that they are dry during the rainy season. Every morning the wagon of the Poultry Farm calls at the poultry farms of its customers, collects the eggs that have been laid the day before, and ships them at once to the city market. The organization handles the eggs of only those colonists who rent its hens. By this plan there is no possibility of old eggs being packed among those that are fresh. The great demand among the scores of first-class hotels and restaurants of San Francisco is for fresh eggs at any price. The "Maywood" eggs are already acquiring a reputation for this essential quality, and this fact will enable the Maywood Poultry Farm to command a higher price than the market rate for its goods. A part of the plan, as the product increases, is to open headquarters in San Francisco to promote the sale of the eggs produced by the rented hens of Maywood.

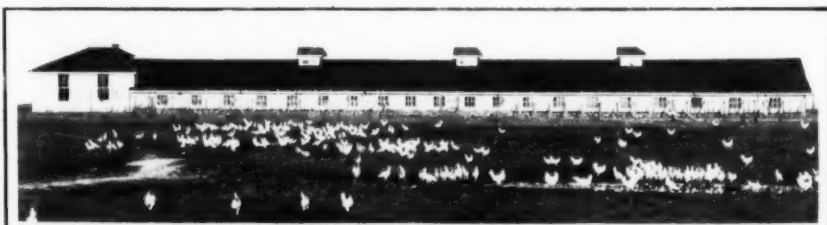
The man who goes into the poultry business in Maywood may do so on a smaller piece of land than ten acres if he desires. A thousand chickens could be cared for on five acres, although there would be less room for garden and orchard and for a "range" for the poultry. It has been found desirable to have hens running over the fruit ranches, for they not only catch insects but by their constant scratching and digging help to keep the soil stirred; and the soil in the orchards here must be frequently disturbed in order to prevent its baking, which is injurious to the trees. The Brooklyn lawyer whom I mentioned had, as I said, a tract of ten acres, for which he paid \$500. His four chicken houses, costing \$150 each, amounted to \$600; he had put up a three-room cottage, costing \$450, so that his total outlay amounted to \$1,550. His income was coming in to him daily at the rate of about \$80 a month, and he was raising vegetables for his own use and starting an orchard of almonds, which in four years would begin to yield a product also.

This unique plan of the Maywood poultry farm is attracting attention throughout California, because it is recognized here that the poultry business offers one of the best opportunities for money-making in the State. I was surprised to learn that every year nearly ten million pounds of eggs are imported into California from the agricultural States of the middle West. Most of these eggs come from Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, the great poultry States. They are what are called "chilled" eggs—that is, they are packed away in cold-storage before they are shipped, and are, therefore, far from fresh. They have lost the delicate flavor which is so desirable, yet Californians are obliged to eat them because their own poultry products are very much short of the demand. Aside from the millions of eggs which are brought overland every year into California, there were shipped into this State from the same section in 1904, 3,164,000 pounds (more than 1,500 tons) of dressed poultry, and 4,832,000 pounds (more than 2,400 tons) of live poultry. And this notwithstanding the fact that the climate and other conditions here are not surpassed in the world for poultry raising.

The reason is that the agriculturists of this State have been giving their attention to fruit raising and farming, while neglecting an industry in which women as well as men may be employed, and which insures certain and profitable returns in money. The consequence is that the average price of eggs in San Francisco is from one-fifth to one-fourth higher than in New York, and from one-third to nearly one-half higher than in Chicago.



INCUBATOR-ROOM AND BROODER-HOUSE OF THE UNIQUE INSTITUTION FOR RENTING HENS IN CALIFORNIA.



SIDE VIEW OF THE INCUBATOR-ROOM (HATCHING CAPACITY, 3,000 EGGS) AND BROODER-HOUSE OF THE MAYWOOD POULTRY FARM, WITH CHICKEN-RUNS ALONGSIDE.



EDNA MAY,
Who opens the
season at Daly's in
"The Catch of the
Season."
Morrison.



FAY DAVIS, MARGARET ILLINGTON, AND JESSIE BUSLEY IN THE
REVIVAL OF AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S AMUSING COMEDY,
"MRS. LEPPINGWELL'S BOOTS," AT THE LYCEUM.
Savoy.



GEORGE M. COHAN,
Playing his eighth New
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Johnny Jones," at the
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ROBERT EDESON
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Savoy.



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THE PUMPKIN," AT THE BROADWAY.—*Hall.*



AMELIA BINGHAM,
The new leading woman at
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Byron.



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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE BOOM in the high-priced investment stocks, like Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Lake Shore, Central of New Jersey, and New York and New Haven, need not carry any one off his feet. It is far easier to advance the prices of closely held investment stocks than of any other class, for the simple reason that there are fewer of the former for sale. Those who hold such securities usually keep them for investment and pay little attention to speculative fluctuations in prices. It is for this reason that I have repeatedly said to readers who have been anxious to be in the market, and yet be safe from loss, that safety was not usually compatible with opportunity for great profit; that is, investment securities command such high prices that one who buys them has less opportunity for speculative profit than he would have in the cheaper and more active shares. But those who purchase investment shares are assured of their dividends, and, in due time, of a natural increase in their values.

One should not be misled into a misconception of Wall Street conditions because of a sharp advance in a few gilt-edged securities. My observation, extending over a quarter of a century, shows that this advance is very often significant of the climax of a rise. The level of the whole market must be primarily considered. Beyond question, prices generally are as high as business conditions, the rate of dividends, and immediate prospects warrant. A setback in any direction would be severely felt. An early and destructive frost in the corn region, a sudden tightening of money, concurrent with heavy exports of gold, would be another. Panic in a foreign capital, whether caused by liquidation of the enormously inflated mining stocks in London or of Russian securities in Paris, would be felt in New York. These factors would count for much less if Wall Street prices were on a lower level.

We have had in this country for several years past an epoch of expansion. We have had expansion in our gold product, in our issue of national banknotes, in the capitalization of properties, and in our credits, until the loans of the New York City banks have reached the record mark. This tendency to expansion was shown also in the creation of a billion-dollar Steel Trust and of fictitiously inflated industrial properties of all kinds. I do not believe that our prosperity, great as it has been, has warranted this tremendous expansion. The failure and reorganization of numerous industrial enterprises proves this fact. Capitalists are more timid in organizing underwriting syndicates, they demand greater conservatism, and prudent bankers are no longer begging for opportunities to float issues of "collateral trust" bonds. They are asking for mortgage bonds with a lien on substantial properties; not merely a lien on a lot of freshly created stocks and bonds of a more or less unsalable quality.

So in industrial promotions, conservative men are opposing over-capitalization and demanding that a fair working capital be supplied at the outset. Recently newspapers were full of the story of a proposed street-car manufacturing consolidation, but it was found that the enterprise could not be floated on the basis first proposed, because it provided for too many bonds, and too much stock, and altogether too little capital. The burned child dreads the fire. We have had an unusual record of the reduction or passage of dividends by industrial corporations. Note the passage of the dividend on National Enameling common, and on Pittsburgh Coal preferred, on Corn Products common and preferred, on Car and Foundry common, Colorado Fuel, Steel Car common, and many others that can easily be recalled. My readers may remember the bullish talk heard regarding all these corporations at the time that insiders were putting up the prices on which to unload their extensive

holdings. How much of the bullish talk we now hear on American Woolen, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, and Smelting is of the same character, and impelled by the same purpose?

The healthy symptom of the situation is found in the demand of the stockholders that they should have more to say regarding the conduct of properties in which their ownership of stock makes them partners. I do not know how much of truth there is in the allegation regarding the mismanagement of the National Biscuit Company, but it behooves the officers of that concern to make explanation of the charges that President Green receives a royalty from one trade-mark of the company of \$100,000 per annum, and his law partner, a royalty on a machine he has invented for boxing the biscuits made by the company, and that the business of the company is so managed as to make these royalties as large as possible. If this situation exists in the Biscuit company, it is no different from that which is found on examination in nearly all our larger corporations. It is not remarkable, therefore, that the secrets of most of these concerns are carefully kept for an inside clique, and that when stockholders are bold enough to make inquiries, as in the case of Corn Products and American Sugar, for instance, they are told that it is none of their business.

It amuses me to read that the president of the Corn Products Company says that if any stockholder, no matter how small his holdings, desires in good faith information as to the affairs of the company, there will be no hesitation about imparting the information desired. This reads well, but those who attended the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corn Products Company will remember how difficult it was for stockholders to secure satisfactory answers to questions which several of them insisted on putting to the president. If shareholders would only follow my advice and have their shares put in their own names, and refuse to give voting proxies year after year to officers who use these proxies for their own personal benefit, we would have a revolution in the conduct of all our great corporations, and the day of the graft and the grafter would be no more.

The outlook in the market changes from day to day. It depends upon the mood of a few big speculators. Nothing indicates that we are to have a bull movement of any large proportion. The situation favors a fluctuating, hesitant, and disquieted market, at least until crops are assured, and until it is settled that the danger of stringency in the market is not likely to become acute.

"T. B." Chicago: No report is available, and the shares are not listed on any of our exchanges.

"J. G. C." Philadelphia: Through inadvertence the statement was made that Ennis & Stoppani were members of the Stock Exchange. They are not.

"McC." Albuquerque, N. Mex.: The company appears to be doing a very large business and numbers many prominent investors in its clientele. I have not seen the properties, but those who have speak highly of them.

"W." Edgerton, Wis.: I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Monarch Consolidated Gold and Copper Mining and Smelting Company. The prospectus fails to give the bonded indebtedness and other information which one should have regarding its financial standing before accepting its offer.

"S." Topeka, Kan.: 1. I would not sacrifice my Colorado Fuel and Iron. It seems to be very strongly supported, and those who are close to the management predict a rise if one has patience to hold. The fact that insiders are loaded up with it must not be forgotten, however. 2. The developments of Greene Con. seem all to be in its favor.

"I. P." Nyack: 1. If I held Malting stock I would have the shares in my own name, rather than leave them in some other person's name, and give him the right to all the voting power the shares possess. 2. In such a market I would not care to be heavily loaded with stocks bought on margin. It would be safe at least to take a profit when you can get it, and not wait for the last cent. If you want to speculate buy a less number of shares, and pay for them, so that you will not be worried if the market breaks.

"Ajax." Chicago: 1. The Wabash debenture, in my judgment, will some day either receive the 6 per cent. interest to which they are entitled, or a new interest-bearing bond in exchange. I regard them as a fair speculation on every decline. 2. If the strong interests that have been trying to put up this market are not handicapped by higher rates for money, they may temporarily accomplish their purpose, and in that event, any of the low-priced railroad stocks, particularly St. Louis Southwestern, Wisconsin Central, and Chicago Great Western, would look attractive for a turn.

"L." Springfield, and "S." North Adams: 1. I have never seen the property. Several favorable reports have been published. The officers of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company are Thomas J. Curran, president, and Walter D. Buchanan, vice-president. The latter, I believe, is prominently connected with a leading mercantile agency and has a high personal and financial standing. 2. If one desires to engage in a mining enterprise, I think it more advisable to go into one like the Mogollon, on the basis of the purchase of bonds with a bonus of full-paid non-assessable stock, especially if the issue of stock and bonds is small (as it is in this company), rather than to buy the shares of very heavily over-capitalized companies in Goldfields and other mining camps so extensively advertised and over-exploited.

"M." Perth Amboy: 1. While Western Union has a splendid record as a dividend-payer, its earnings during the past year have shown the result of the bitter fight with the Pennsylvania and of increasing competition with the telephone lines. On your list, Southern Pacific preferred or American Telephone looks the best, though St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, because of the smallness of the issue, looks the cheapest. 2. Talk of a competitor to the Chesapeake and Ohio has recently been heard. This is essentially a coal road, and recently the competition in soft coal and coke has increased to such an extent as to minimize profits. I think St. Louis Southwestern preferred or M. K. and T. preferred might at present look more attractive. 3. The manner in which Tom Lawson fooled the public, or tried to fool it, by his exploitation of Copper Range, will not soon be forgotten. I think the property has merit, but not as much as Greene Con. Copper. 4. The main office of the N. Y. Transportation Company is 815 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Continued on page 213.

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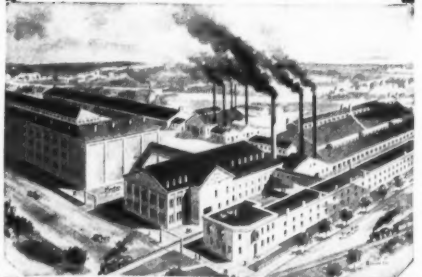
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PROSPECTUS FREE SPARKLETS C^o Paris
GOOD GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 212.

"Subscriber," So. Windham: I never heard of it, and no report is available.

"F. T.," Texas: I do not recommend the stock of the Rocky Mountain Investment Company. No data regarding it are obtainable, and, as a rule, such companies are highly speculative and greatly over-capitalized.

"C.," Montgomery, Ala.: I have no doubt that a great deal of money is made in the kind of business to which you refer, and I am told, though I do not know this from personal knowledge, that the gentleman who has organized the corporation is a very active and competent manager. The success of all such enterprises obviously depends upon the honesty and capacity of the management.

"G. K.," New York: 1. American Grass Twine a year ago sold as low as 5. Outside of the possibilities of a speculative advance, it does not look attractive. The bonded debt represents the value of the property. Those who buy it do so because they feel that they can lose very little, and that, if the market should advance, they might make a handsome turn on a small investment. 2. September 14th.

"W.," Savannah, Ga.: While I have never seen the property, a friend who has tells me that it is producing oil in large quantities, and that it impressed him as a valuable property, earning its dividends and able to pay them as long as the oil continues in such plentiful supply. The par value of the stock is \$1. The firm has been in business for a number of years, and numbers many important business men in its clientele.

"F.," Bellport: 1. I would not regard them as an investment, but I had rather have them or the bonds of the Mogollon Copper Company with a bonus of stock, than to buy nine-tenths of the cheap mining stocks offered in the market. 2. You did right in ordering your broker not to deposit your Malt preferred with the committee. I believe that provision must and should be made, as it was by the American Ice Company in a similar instance, to take care of accrued dividends on the preferred.

"Adler," Canton: Wisconsin Central, as I have said before in this column, is an excellent property, which has shown continued improvement in earnings and condition during the past few years. The common sold a year ago at about 18 and the preferred at about 40. It is believed that dividends could be paid on the latter if the directors were so inclined. While I question whether we can have a bull market generally at this juncture, there are many who believe that low-priced railway shares like Wisconsin Central, especially the preferred, still have merit.

"G.," Hartford: 1. The report of the receiver of the Haight & Freese Company declares that there are claims of \$400,000 outstanding, with less than \$175,000 to pay them, and that the enterprise was a bucket-shop, pure and simple. If this is so, it is too bad that some one cannot be punished. 2. Ontario and Western has a bonded debt of nearly \$150,000 a mile, and a floating debt of about \$4,000,000. It is in much better shape than it has been, and its earnings may now be expected to make a showing justifying the dividends that have been paid. Much of its business is in the transportation of anthracite coal, and the Hartford and New Haven, which controls Ontario and Western, can make this business still more profitable. On its present dividends, it is high enough.

"Broker," Steelton: 1. I am always afraid of a stock that has been the subject of such manipulation as Pittsburgh Coal has had. The manner in which it was boomed while being listed on the Stock Exchange, and the promises made that the preferred was to be a safe 7 per cent. stock, will be recalled, and also the fact that as soon as the stock was listed and unloaded on the public, it was reported that dividends could not be paid, and a heavy break followed. No doubt insiders made money on both the long and short sides. What will be done in reference to the next dividend, they have not disclosed. Obviously, it is a dangerous game in which to enter. The property has value, beyond question, and it is possible that the Steel Trust may some day secure its control, but it is enormously over-capitalized and heavily bonded. 2. I do not think that the dividends on Distillers Securities stock are "reasonably secure." The management is not altogether free from suspicion of a speculative tendency.

"Veritas," 1. If the new gasoline coach which the General Electric Company has been working on for some time meets the promise made for it by that company, it will give the New York Transportation Company its first opportunity to fairly test the value of its franchise on Fifth Avenue and other leading streets in New York City. In foreign countries, where pavements are smooth and hard, electric cars are run successfully without tracks or trolleys, and I am inclined to believe that the New York Transportation Company will ultimately find the conveyance for which it has been looking. Little of the stock seems to be for sale, and I know that on the books of the company at the last annual meeting the name of John Jacob Astor appeared as the owner of several thousand shares. While it is selling around \$5 a share, it must not be forgotten that the par value is only \$2, and that on the reorganization, some years ago, when the capital and par value were reduced, over \$12 per share was paid in cash by the then holders. 2. The report of Bethlehem Steel for last year showed good earnings, and Mr. Schwab, the chief owner, I have no doubt, intends to make a record for his company if he can. These stocks will hardly be much lower unless there is a decided change in the entire market.

"W. St.," St. Louis: 1. Union Bag and Paper preferred, paying 7 per cent., is selling not far from Republic Iron and Steel preferred, which pays nothing, and considerably below Steel Trust preferred, which only pays 7 per cent. The company recently borrowed money for additional working capital and for improvements, and is said to be in excellent condition. If you could exchange your Union Bag preferred for American Chicel preferred, on nearly the same basis, you would get greater security in the latter, though it only pays 6 per cent. 2. The persistence with which bull reports have been circulated on Steel common is not justified by the earnings thus far this year, for they do not lead to the belief that dividends on Steel common are in sight. I still believe that if the customary charges for depreciation had been made regularly by the Steel Trust, there would have been very little margin, if any, after payment of dividends on the preferred. New inventions in iron fabrication sometimes lead to the complete changing of an expensive plant, and these inventions are constantly being reported. I have heard of an entirely new mill that Mr. Carnegie built and never used because a more economical process for the manufacture of steel products found favor in his eyes. I would be inclined to take a profit in my Steel common whenever it was in sight, for I know it is the judgment of some of the best iron makers in the country that the capital of the Steel Trust is enormously inflated, and that there is no such boom in sight in the industry as newspapers are talking about. Recently the stocks of iron on hand have shown a tendency to accumulate.

Continued on page 214.

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Tickets to Denver and return on sale August 29th to September 3d inclusive. Final return limit October 7th. Tickets to Portland and return on sale daily until September 28th. Good return limit. Stop-over privileges. These tickets may be routed through California in one direction at slightly higher rate. For further particulars write A. W. Ecclestone, D. P. A., 385 Broadway, New York City.

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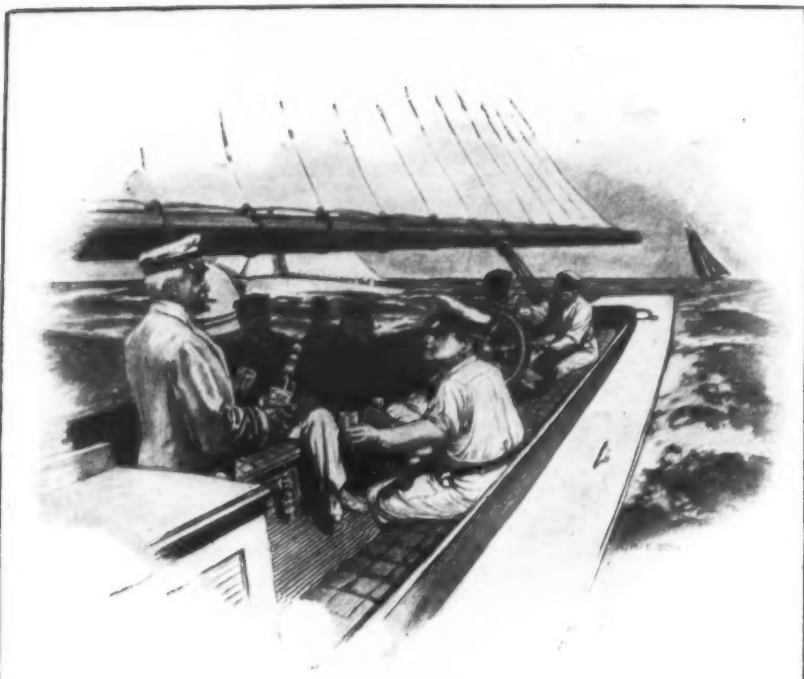
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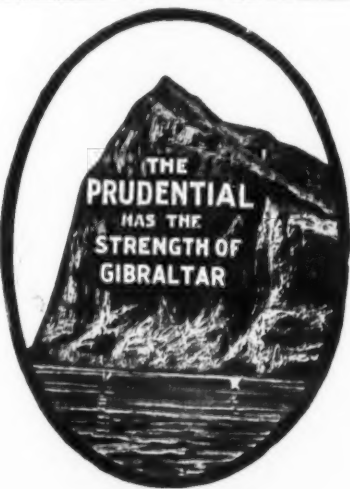
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[T SEEMS almost like an insult to the intelligence of our readers to indulge in the supposition that any of them who have been insured in the Equitable, or any other of the standard companies, have allowed their policies to lapse, or contemplate doing so, because of the storm that has been kicked up during the past few months in the insurance world. It is reported, however, that such things have been done. But in our judgment these trials and difficulties through which some of the old-line companies are passing will not only work no harm to present or prospective policy-holders, but will most assuredly work to their benefit. In the first place, all talk about failures or bankruptcy on the part of any one of these big companies is sheer nonsense. Whatever may happen, the policy-holders are sure to have their interests fully protected. So far as the Equitable is concerned, we have had the repeated assurances of State Superintendent Hendricks that the company was perfectly solvent, and these statements have been affirmed by Trustees Cleveland, O'Brien, and Westinghouse. No one acquainted with the condition of the company has ever doubted this point, any way, or been disturbed in the least by all the uproar. If any one of "the big four" should never receive another dollar in premiums the assets and surplus of each would be ample to meet all existing contracts. But the effect of all this shaking up of things, this house-cleaning, as we have before remarked, will be to the benefit of policy-holders rather than otherwise. It will result in still more conservative management, in improved methods, in fairer and juster treatment of the investing public, and larger returns for the money put into policies. Life insurance of the old and established pattern is here to stay, and let no one be deluded into the idea that anything in the present troubled conditions justifies an abandonment or a surrender. Men may come and men may go, but the principles have not changed on which the business is founded and which renders it safe and secure.

"B." Williamsport, Penn.: The Mutual Life, of New York, is, in every sense, a reliable company, and is one of the largest in the world. Your policy is absolutely safe, and you are wise in taking it and providing for your future. Every year brings you nearer to the date when the endowment will be paid to you, and your premium is therefore much like an investment.

O. N., Elmira: 1. The meeting of policy-holders of the Security Mutual Life, of Binghamton, recently held, was called to protest against the methods of the company. It was decided to ask for legislative investigation, as it was alleged that the company was involved in a beet-sugar deal. The company says it will welcome an investigation. 2. I see no objection.

"S." New Haven, Conn.: 1. A handsome present for a father to make his son on his twenty-first birthday would be a twenty-year endowment policy in any of the best old-line companies. All of them are entirely sound, and have abundant reserves to protect their policies. 2. You could get the information you seek by filling out the coupon of the Prudential Life which appears on this page of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

"A. D." Brooklyn: No such report regarding the Manhattan Life, of New York, has been made. You have been entirely misinformed. An exhaustive examination of the company's affairs was made by the insurance department of the State of New York, just as such examinations are periodically made of all the other leading companies, and the examiners complimented the company upon its natural and healthy growth and progressive business methods.

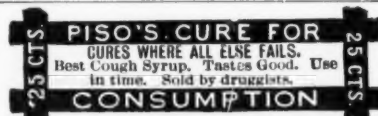
"Assessment," Wilmington, Del.: 1. The bill filed in the Common Pleas Court at Philadelphia charges five directors of the Odd Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance Society, of Pennsylvania, with wrecking that concern by fraudulently transferring \$60,000 from its treasury to the Mutual Life, of Pennsylvania, and illegally collecting \$50,000 on policies of Odd Fellows. The receiver demands that fifteen directors make good the \$110,000, said to have been fraudulently taken. 2. A twenty-year endowment.

The Hermit.

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UNITED STATES Consul-General
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Enpec—"If I had my way —"
Dyer—"Your wife wouldn't have hers, I suppose."



Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 213.

"Cunnough": The dividend on Greene Copper, just declared, is payable August 21st.

"J. C." Saugerties, N. Y.: I know nothing about the Cemetery stock, and have been unable to get a quotation. I doubt if you would find a market for it, even on the curb.

"D. P." New York: I heard, months ago, that insiders were picking up Malt preferred and pooling their interests, but the plan offered to the public does not indicate that they were successful, for it makes no provision at all for payment of accrued dividends, and I am not surprised at the refusal of a majority of the preferred stockholders to indorse it.

"A. B." Brooklyn: I know of no special news on which Ice Securities is advancing. The capitalization is only \$20,000,000, and probably it looks cheap to the average speculator hunting after a low-priced stock that has not been unduly advanced. Its intrinsic value I cannot give. It depends upon the earnings of the American Ice Company, as I have stated before. The annual report is not due until next spring.

"N." Lee, Mass.: Missouri Pacific pays 5 per cent. dividends, and its earnings indicate that this rate could be increased, but it ought not to be until the road is put in better physical condition throughout. The late Jay Gould made Missouri Pacific his star speculative property at one time, and it could be made so again by his sons if they were so inclined. What they will do I cannot undertake to say. I regard it as a fair speculation.

"C. P." Boston: 1. I will gladly look after your interests in the Corn Products matter, and will report to the stockholders' committee, as you advise, your approval of their efforts to secure a reformation of the management. I think the conduct of this great corporation and the discontinuance of the dividends have been most reprehensible. 2. The fact that International Mercantile Marine is one of J. P. Morgan's enterprises makes many believe that he will endeavor to put it on its feet as a matter of pride, as well as of self-interest.

"Investor," Savannah: 1. The bonds belonging to the Equitable Life, which the State superintendent of insurance criticised as not of a strictly investment character, were the Oregon Trust Line refunding and collateral 4s, and the Missouri Pacific collateral 4s. The superintendent said that he opposed putting the savings of the people in a collateral trust bond. He was right. 2. The Central of Georgia shows a surplus for the past fiscal year of about \$100,000 after the payment of interest on its three issues of income bonds. The rise in the latter has largely discounted their speculative quality.

"J." Canada: 1. Amalgamated Copper ought to pay 6 per cent. dividends, if present high prices of copper continue. I am told that the earnings will justify such payment and that the management is in favor of it. It looks as if Mr. Rogers and his associates, stung by the severe criticism they have received from sufferers by the break in Amalgamated after its first promotion, were anxious to put it on a higher level. It is said that Mr. Morgan felt the same way in regard to the criticisms received from victims of the Steel Trust pool, and hence engineered the rise in the Steel Trust shares. If, on the advance, those who can sell at a profit fail to do so they will have no just reason to complain of Mr. Rogers in the one case, or of Mr. Morgan in the other. 2. I think well of St. Louis Southwestern preferred, and Greene Copper shows many evidences of intrinsic merit.

"M." Dayton, Ohio: 1. M. K. and T. preferred earns sufficient to pay 4 per cent. dividends. For a long time it has been reported that it was about to begin dividend payments. This seems to be a period when bull rumors are again being generously circulated. The circulation of such reports about M. K. and T. would stiffen its price. The stock sold last year as low as 33 and as high as 65. A year ago it was selling at 43. Unless it is in shape to declare dividends, it is high enough; but it is not a stock that I would care to be short of at this time. 2. People's Gas would, no doubt, have its turn in a bull market, and would be selling much higher if local conditions in Chicago were less inimical. The outcry for municipal control of public utilities, and the stand that the mayor of the city has taken, adverse to local corporations of this character, have made speculators timid of dealing in Chicago gas and traction stocks. 3. Manhattan Elevated is selling high enough for a 7 per cent. guaranteed stock of its character. I advised its purchase thirty points below its present price. My preference would be Southern Pacific preferred, another 7 per cent. stock, selling at less than 120.

"D. R." Cincinnati: In buying mining stocks, as in everything else, it would be advisable to buy something not too highly capitalized, and that had conservative men in its management. The mining stock which is offered you at 14 cents a share is not cheap, because the capital of the company is \$15,000,000, and I am told that less than \$100,000 has been spent in its development. I had rather pay 75 cents a share for the stock of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, or, better yet, buy one of the bonds of this company, ranging in amount from \$100 to \$1,000, and receive with it half the amount of my purchase price in full-paid, non-assessable stock as a bonus. I have not seen this mining property, but prominent and wealthy New York parties are large holders of its securities and seem to believe in its future. Nearly \$500,000 has been spent in its development, which is twice the amount of the bonds offered for sale. I cannot give you the report in detail in this column, because it would require too much room. A little booklet, fully illustrated, will be sent you without charge if you will address Thomas J. Curran, president, at 290 Broadway, New York.

"E. B." New York: 1. Ryan interests which control Metropolitan securities have, for some time, been advising its purchase in anticipation of a local traction combination that would be extremely advantageous to it. Unless some such combination is made, it is high enough. 2. Southern Pacific preferred is not dear, and its dividends pay a liberal return on the cost. 3. St. Paul is as much entitled to an advance as other Granger stocks, unless the market has a general break. 4. I do not believe in Smelters, because manipulation in it is too apparent, and competition in this line of business is constantly increasing. 5. Amalgamated and Greene Copper look the most attractive among the copper shares. It must be borne in mind that the well-sustained advance in the price of copper is encouraging an over-production of the metal, or at least bids fair to do so. Many mines that were unprofitable with 12-cent copper are making a little money with the metal at 16 cents. If the price of copper can be maintained at the present or a higher level, we may have another period of undue speculation in a lot of wildcat copper mines. 6. Sugar is too much of a blind pool. I cannot advise. 7. New York Central represents a great property of an investment type. While the price looks high, compared with a year ago, when it sold at 120, it will advance if the disposition to accumulate investment stocks continues. 8. In part of conservative interests continues. 9. In spite of all the bull talk on U. P., I cannot find that its earnings, as reported, are an evidence that it is worth much more than its selling price. Recent disclosures have shown that I was correct in my assumption, when the rise of U. P. began, that an effort was making to take control in the open market from the Harriman crowd. It has been shown in the Equitable Life matter that Harriman, Schiff, Vanderbilt, Hyde, and others were in a \$50,000,000 pool to buy U. P. The purpose of the pool was to prevent any one else from taking control from Harriman. This, at least, is the theory, though I must concede that one of Harriman's friends expresses his honest opinion of U. P., that on its merits, it is worth as much as Northern Pacific, and will sell as high.

NEW YORK, August 24th, 1905.

JASPER.



BEYOND HIS KNOWLEDGE.
THE LITTLE FRESH-AIR KID "What is it, Jimmie?"
JIMMIE "How do I know? I never studied botany."

WILSON WHISKEY

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SEND twenty-five cents for a three months' subscription to the monthly *Magazine of Fun*—replete with short, humorous stories, funny pictures, clever jokes—full of fun and laughter. Just the thing for the tired business man, the distracted housewife, or the merry children. Its bubbling good nature is a boon to all ages.

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THE old-fashioned razor with the forged blade is as undependable as the weather—good one day, cranky the next—needs honing—always needs something to make it work!

The new razor, the GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, has 12 double-edged wafer blades that are not forged—but are hardened, tempered, ground and sharpened by secret and patented processes.

Each blade gives from 20 to 40 shaves—comfortable, thorough, satisfying shaves.

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New blades when needed cost so little that after they have become dull may be thrown away. 12 new blades, \$1.00.

The Gillette Safety Razor costs complete \$5.00. Sold everywhere at this price. Is beautifully finished, triple silver plate; comes in a compact little velvet-lined case.

Shaving this way is an economical luxury, and you get without further expense more than

400 Shaves Without Stropping

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Ask your dealer for the GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR and accept no substitutes. He can procure it for you.

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culture is the "Only Way" to make big money on little capital. One acre is worth \$40,000, and yields more revenue than a hundred-acre farm. My Co-operative Plan enables you to take life easy and live in comfort on the large income from a small garden. Write me to-day.

T. H. SUTTON, 300 Sherwood Ave., Louisville, Ky.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR—1884-1905

American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School

For full particulars apply to E. P. STEPHENSON,
General Manager, Carnegie Hall

"A Night on the Locomotive of 'The Pennsylvania Special.'"

THE NEW YORK "HERALD'S" THRILLING STORY
OF A RIDE ON THE 18-HOUR FLYER.

FEW persons have not felt a desire to take a ride on the locomotive of a fast express train, to sit in the cab with the engineer and feel the throbs of the lifelike engine as it rushes over the rails. Such an experience on a mile-a-minute flyer is especially fascinating. It is not given to every one to take such a ride, and this makes the interest the greater and the desire all the more keen.

To tell its readers what a ride on the fastest long-distance train in the world is like, the New York *Herald* recently sent a reporter from New York to Chicago on the locomotive of "The Pennsylvania Special," the eighteen-hour train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and published his experience in a late issue of that paper. So fascinating is his story, so full of life and so vividly told, it has been reprinted in pamphlet form with the original sketches and photographs reproduced. It is a remarkable recital of the sensations experienced in the locomotive cab, and of the iron nerve and clear vision which guard the fastest and most notable train the world has ever seen.

A copy of the story will be sent on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.



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* How about Pictures for your Summer Home?

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* FOR SIXTY CENTS (regular catalog price \$1.15) we will send three Pretty Poster Girls, including the above, size 11 x 7; three Stanlows' Smart Girls, water-color proof of drawings beautifully printed in colors, size 13 1/2 x 7; and two of Zim's incomparable and richly colored caricatures, size 11 x 4.

* FOR ONE DOLLAR we will send, in addition to the above pictures, enough back numbers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, *JUDGE*, *SIN HOPKINS'*, *MAGAZINE OF FUN*, and other side publications, to keep you in reading for the whole summer.

* Don't delay ordering, but write at once to Summer Vacation Department, Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

CHICAGO'S THEATER TRAIN—11.30 P. M.—NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The Land of NOW @ Its Future

Business and Investment Opportunities in the Great Southwest

MORE than five thousand people a month are pouring into the great Southwest from every quarter of the United States. The story of their ventures and successes is wonderful. But more wonderful is the story of opportunities that are passed by in the eager rush for prosperity. Thousands are reaping fortunes from the opportunities neglected or overlooked by the first comers. It is a fact that the influx of population has created more and better opportunities than existed in the early days! For example, thousands of mechanics, tradesmen and farmers have gone into Oklahoma in the past two years. More farmers means more blacksmiths, more merchants, more saddlers, more tailors, more manufacturers—prosperity begets prosperity and the needs of the communities are widening and multiplying.

Oklahoma is the centre of the Southwest, and what is true of that Territory, is true, in greater or less degree, of Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, Kansas, New Mexico and Colorado. Each has its peculiar advantages in resources, climate, soil, etc. There are villages that will be towns next year, and cities the year after, where there is not only room for, but an absolute need of, many business enterprises and manufacturing. It is a fact that almost any man of grit and ordinary intelligence can make a better living in the smaller towns of the Southwest than in cities where hundreds of thousands of his fellow-men are straining in ruthless competition. The sagacious men who see these conditions and take advantage of them are sure of a rich reward. The natural increase in values, with but little effort on their part, will insure their success.

A NEW COUNTRY NEEDS YOU.

The man who is seeking to escape the fierce competition of sections that have reached the dead-level of development, in which further progress is difficult, will make a great mistake if he overlooks the Southwest. Thousands who were wise enough to see the possibilities of Ohio, Illinois, or Iowa, thirty years ago, or of Kansas within the past decade, are to-day the wealthy, influential men of these states. The development of natural resources and the increase in land values, has made them rich.

The increase in values is much more rapid in the Southwest now than was deemed possible years ago, when land was plenty and immigration small. There will be more development in the next ten years in the Southwest than has taken place in any twenty years in any other section—at any time. Say that twenty-five million acres of land increases an average of \$25 per acre in the next ten years (a conservative estimate); this means \$625,000,000 increase in value and the ensuing prosperity of the region is easily understood.

There are scores of towns in the Southwest that are seeking enterprise or capital to fill a vacant or partially occupied field, and a thorough study of the whole section should be made by every man who is seeking an outlet for his energy, talents or capital. It is difficult, however, for the individual, unaided, to keep track of a tithe of the openings that are occurring monthly and almost weekly, and a carefully organized system of locating the opportunities fitted to the varying needs of the individual is of inestimable value.

HOW WE CAN HELP YOU.

The Rock Island maintains a Bureau of Information. Traveling investigators visit each town on its lines and tabulate information concerning the manufacturing and retail business, resources and the quantity of raw material, markets, fuel, crops and a multitude of other facts having a bearing on the prosperity of the town, together with a list of the unoccupied openings for investors or business men. As soon as an opening is filled, the file is closed.

The Company has no land to sell and no interest to serve other than the building up of prosperous communities in the territory along its lines. It is anxious to help people to locations where they can found permanent homes and become substantial citizens. It

is a larger business than that of selling you a ticket. It strives to put you where you can make money enough to buy many tickets and, what is more, where you will raise produce enough to need its services as a common carrier. Every person located on the line means more produce to be hauled out and more manufactured goods to be hauled in. This steady patronage, year after year, is very important to the railway



MORE CORN THAN CRIBS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

company, and to foster it is the purpose for which the special department is maintained.

The officials in charge of the Bureau have an intimate and accurate knowledge of conditions and resources of all the territory at their command and are able to fit the needs of each inquirer as easily as the switchboard operator in the telephone office connects wires for a call. If three thousand Swiss herdsmen and dairymen want to establish a cheese-making community in Oklahoma, the Rock Island will attend to the details, placing the settlers where they are most needed. If a Harvard graduate wants to go west and grow up with the country, the Rock Island will help him find a promising town, either short of lawyers or one where there is an abundance of attorneys who neglect business and a scarcity of capable ones.

The Rock Island does not claim to be able to decide for you, but it can help you save time and money in investigation. The service is entirely free. If the particular information you need is not at hand, the officials of the Bureau will get it for you without charge.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR OTHERS.

The possibilities of the Bureau are best shown by the following extracts from letters, of which there are many similar, filed in the Bureau. What has been done for others can be done for you.

Mr. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:—Yours of the 10th at hand, and in reply would say that I have just returned to Shawnee from Oklahoma City. Bought a drug store in Oklahoma City for \$5,500.

Thanking you for the interest you have taken in me, I remain...

Mr. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:—The opening for an ice plant and creamery at this place has been filled by the Chicago Building & Manufacturing Co. They saw your ad. for such an enterprise at this place and came here, established a stock company and put in a plant. The machinery will be shipped from Chicago, and I hope to have our people route it over the Rock Island. Allow me, in behalf of our people, to thank you for securing the enterprise for them.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I beg to advise that through literature issued by the Rock Island System, we were induced to visit Oklahoma, from our home in Indianapolis, Indiana, and to locate at Enid and engage in the dry goods business (Department Store).

We are well pleased with our location, and the volume of business we are doing far exceeds our expectations; we feel very thankful indeed to the Rock Island people for directing our attention to this rapidly growing city.

Very truly yours,
KAUFMAN BROS., PER H. L. KAUFMAN.
P. S.—We have also purchased forty acres of land adjoining the city of Enid.

ENID, OKLA.

EL RENO, OKLA.

Mr. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago.

Dear Sir:—Permit me to thank you, on behalf of my two associates, Hon. Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater, Mich., and Mr. C. A. Wilson, Holly, Mich. (who together with myself and the builders and owners of the GAS PROPERTY here in El Reno), for having directed us here through your pamphlet, "Business Openings," and inducing us to expend upwards of \$100,000 in the installation of a modern gas plant in one of the most thriving cities of the Southwest.

We were attracted to Oklahoma, first because of the many and varied opportunities for the safe investment of money and, second, to El Reno, because of the great promise of substantial and immediate returns upon our investment.

Very truly yours,
EL RENO GAS & MINING CO., S. T. HARVEY, Secy. & Treas.

COMANCHE, I. T.

Mr. JOHN SEBASTIAN, P. T. M., Rock Island System, Chicago.

Dear Sir:—I have your esteemed favor of the 17th, relative to the coming to Comanche of Mr. E. O. Benson, Auburn, R. I., to establish an ice plant, and desire to thank you in behalf of the Commercial Club and myself for the interest you have taken in this and other matters of interest to our town.

Mr. Benson arrived on time and our Club immediately procured for him a location for said plant and made him a present of same. While he did not ask this of us, we thought it our duty to show him that we appreciated his decision to locate with us.

Again thanking you, we are,
Yours very truly,
THE COMMERCIAL CLUB, BY J. B. WILKINSON, Secy.

THE OPEN DOOR FOR THE WIDE-AWAKE MAN.

Whatever your occupation or profession, there is a place for you in the active, progressive Southwest. There are substantial towns and cities, with schools, churches, railways, good roads, and other modern improvements. There is no pioneering. That has already been done. The climate is mild and healthful, and the range of crops, as well as the number of crops that can be raised annually, is greater than in the east or north. Here are some samples of the opportunities listed by the Bureau:

Meat market	Butcher
Lumber yard	Poultry raising
Building contractor	General store
Planing mill	Gents' furnishing and dry-goods store
Steam laundry	Hardware and implements
Livery stable	Dairying
Electric light and ice plant	Furniture
Produce house	Undertaker
Hotel	Millinery
Ice plant	Jewelry store
Canning factory	Racket store
Machine repair shop	Truck farm
Broom factory	Harness and repair shop
Brick plant	Restaurant
Bakery	Shoemaker
Pottery	Bank
Lime and charcoal kiln	Drug store

There are hundreds of others. If you intend casting your lot in the Southwest, write us to-day. We will tell you where the openings are, the amount of capital needed, price of farm lands, location of free homesteads, best crops raised, and about the very low railroad rate in effect to enable you to investigate and satisfy yourself that the conditions are all that they are claimed to be. Fill out coupon below and send to us. It may be the basis of your prosperity.

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
Rock Island System, Chicago, Ill.
Drawn C.

I am interested in the Southwest. I have
\$..... and would like to embark in
..... business
in..... (name of State).
Please give full information.

Name
Street and number
City and State



A TOWN TO-DAY—A CITY TO-MORROW.



IN A SOUTHWEST TIMBER BELT—RAW MATERIAL FOR THE MANUFACTURER.